THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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WALL STREET OFFERS SCHEME TO "SAVE" EUROPE

DAWES' PLAN SCRAPS PACT OF WORLD WAR

Tells Germany to Pay But He Doesn't Tell How

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, April 9.—General Charles G. "Hell and Maria" Dawes today delivered to the Reparations Commission the report of the committee of experts of which he is chairman.

The report virtually recommends rewriting the financial provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

It is a plan for obtaining reparations from Germany, while balancing her budget and stabilizing her currency.

This is the plan of Wall Street to rebuild a capitalist Europe out of the chaos resulting from the world war.

It is the plan of J. Pierpont Morgan and his fellow international bankers, fighting for the present social system, to save Europe and the world from the growing power of the workers and farmers.

McKenna Submits Report.

At the same time there was submitted the report of a second experts committee, headed by Reginald McKenna, dealing with German wealth abroad and means for its return.

The Dawes report proposed:

1.—Creation of a bank of emission, to issue paper money for Germany and handle the reparations account.

2.—The taking over of German railways by a company which will run them for the benefit of both Germany and her creditors.

3.—A foreign loan of 800,000,000 gold marks to stabilize Germany's currency and take care of her immediate treaty obligations.

4.—Obtaining reparations payments from sale of railway and industrial bonds and from revenue from monopolies on luxuries.

5.—A sliding scale of reparations payments, starting at one billion gold marks the first year and increasing as Germany prospers.

6.—France and Belgium must release their economic hold on the Ruhr, but may retain their armies of occupation.

Revises Versailles Treaty.

The report, hailed as the most momentous document since the Versailles treaty, which it would in a measure revise, differs from that pact in this: General Dawes and his colleagues, who included Owen D. Young, based their entire findings on the hypothesis "that the fiscal and economic unity of the reich will be restored;" Germany is not told what she must pay and left to find the money; the experts, thru limited control and supervision, would have the Allies share which the late enemy interest and responsibility in the business of making every German bear a fair share of a fair burden.

Re-establishment of confidence in Germany, on the part of her own people as well as the rest of the world, is held to be vital to success of the plan.

Plan Is Complicated.

General Dawes' committee has proposed to create this confidence by making it to Germany's interest to pay her debts. To this end the broadest, most complicated scheme ever devised for rehabilitation of a nation and extracting payments is outlined.

Involving intricate mechanism of parallel and interlocking boards of directors—the whole supervised by a "reparations dictator"—to safeguard the rights of the allies who are asked to relinquish their economic grip on the Ruhr, the plan is presented as a unit. It concludes, almost bluntly, that it must be accepted in its entirety, or not at all.

Explain Committee's Attitude.

The Dawes report opened with an explanation of the attitude of the committee.

"We have approached our task as business men, anxious to obtain effective results. We have been concerned with technical, not political, aspects of the problems presented to us," the report began.

"The dominating feature of the German budget is Germany's obligation to the allies under the treaty

(Continued on page 2)

Hamon Wrote the Check That Elected Harding

Morgan's New Mortgage

WHEN Brigadier-General Dawes, house of Morgan henchman, was appointed as a member of the committee of experts to determine Germany's capacity to pay reparations, we stated that it was the first step in the underwriting of the reparations account by the finance-capitalists of the United States and that an international committee of bankers dominated by the house of Morgan would become the receivers of Germany.

* * * *

Bankers Feast on Germans

The recommendations made by the Dawes commission bear out every one of our predictions. The most important proposal—upon the successful consummation of which all other proposals depend—is the establishment of a new bank of issue with German participation but under allied control. "Allied" in this instance means house of Morgan control because the condition for the establishment of the bank is a loan of $200,000,000 and the recent loan made by this same financial group to France—secured by the French gold reserve—shows that from this source alone is this amount procurable.

Like vultures, the international bankers have waited and watched the breakdown of German industry and the increase of hopeless misery in Germany and western Europe until they could safely, at least without fear of immediate danger, take huge mouthfuls from the bodies of workingmen, women and children. It is the workingclass of Germany that must pay first and all the intricate calculations of the capacity of German industry, the mortgage value of the German railroads, the indexing of imports and exports, cannot disguise the fact—except for those who want to be fooled—that every dollar of the reparations comes, not from the German capitalists but from the sweated bodies of the German workers.

* * * *

Germany Converted Into Slave-Pen

Nor can the workingclass of other nations escape the consequences of the arrangement that converts Germany into a gigantic slave-pen wherein will be manufactured for starvation wages commodities that must flood the world market if the reparations are to be paid. No other method of raising such an enormous sum can be devised and the tremendous repercussions of the reparations settlement will be felt in every capitalist nation—if the conditions are accepted.

The German workers are thrice enslaved by the settlement—they are slaves to their own capitalist class, slaves to the French, slaves to the house of Morgan.

This is the one outstanding fact compared with which the carefully drawn estimates of annual revenue from a dozen sources, but all deriving actually from the unpaid labor-power of the workers, are of little importance.

There is one other recommendation of the Dawes commission that is also of supreme importance as proving that parliamentary majorities mean little to the real rulers—the finance capitalists. Disputes arising over payments and capacity to pay are to be referred to the league of nations and this almost defunct body, which the congress and senate of the United States refused to endorse, is thereby resurrected by the house of Morgan whose scheme it was in the first place.

* * * *

More Misery—More Gold

With the investment of something like $200,000,000 by the most powerful group in America in the allied bank to which payments are to be made the participation of this country in the league is a foregone conclusion.

One hundred per cent Americans will derive great consolation from the fact set forth above as proving not only "our" right but "our" ability to profit from the world-war.

The shameless imperialism that began to dominate completely the government of this nation when this country entered the world war in 1918 has now reached its zenith with the report of the Dawes commission.

Washington, D. C., Refuses Memorial Tree For Nikolai Lenin---But Wait!

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—A request received by the authorities here that a memorial tree be planted on 16th Street in the name of Nikolai Lenin has been refused. In spite of the fact that an ex-soldier, J. Bentley Mulford, made the request, it is pointed out that trees in memory of Washington veterans are planted on this street and the fastidious spirits of these veterans would object to the company of the immortal Lenin.

MAY OUST SULLIVAN

JAKE WILLING EVEN TO GIVE COOL MILLION

Witness Not Sure As to Oklahoman's Motives

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Further testimony concerning alleged "deals" to secure the republican nomination for Warren G. Harding, was given the Senate Oil Committee today.

J. F. Baughn, Harlingen, Texas, the first witness called, declared that Jake Hamon told him that he "signed the check that nominated Harding for president."

Farmer Is Witness.

Baughn, formerly a farmer at Duncan, Okla., said he had known Hamon for 18 or 20 years and that he "talked politics" with him after his return from the Chicago 1920 convention.

"He told me then that he had 'motives' for supporting Harding and if need be that he would spend $1,000,000 to carry Oklahoma republican. He never explained what his "motives' were."

Investigation Will Proceed.

The Senate Committee, in a brief executive session this morning, decided to push its inquiry.

Senator Brookhart, the chairman, drew cheers from a crowd of spectators when he announced at the end of the executive session that "the investigation will proceed with a force and determination that it never had before."

Harding's Campaign Fund.

After Baughn was excused, Wm. H. Miller, former assistant attorney-general of Ohio was called.

J. B. French, friend of Hamon, testified Monday that Hamon said he gave Miller $25,000 to pay the Chicago hotel bills of the Harding headquarters. Miller, French said, was the pre-convention Harding manager in Oklahoma.

Miller denied that he accepted any money from Hamon to pay Harding's hotel bill.

"I paid out no money and I took in no money. I was neither a campaign manager nor a sub-manager," he said.

Miller declared Harding's campaign had been a "poverty campaign all the way thru," and said he had heard no reports at the convention that Hamon had paid any Harding expenses.

He was then excused.

Probe California Reserve.

Senator Walsh read several communications from Secretary of Interior Work, in connection with which various leases in California naval reserve Number 2, and announced he will shortly begin a thoro investigation of this reserve which previously had been neglected by the committee.

The committee then adjourned until Friday.

Witnesess who will appear Friday are: Wm Nichols, Oklahoma City police chief, and General Edwin F. Glenn, chief of the Wood headquarters in Columbus, Ohio, in 1920.

Mrs. Hamon, widow of the Oklahoma politician, has not yet been served with a subpoena. She probably will appear Saturday, Walsh announced.

D. of J. Refused Aid.

George W. Stork, a department of justice accountant, was the first witness.

After presenting a letter from the department refusing to furnish files in the Bosch Magnto case, and the Green stock case asked by the committee, Stork went into lengthy details leading up to the sale of the Bosch Magneto company properties by the alien property custodian during the war involving Joseph F Guffey, of Pittsburgh, former democratic national commit-

(Continued on page 2.)

WHAT DAWES' EXPERTS ARE EAGERLY HOPING FOR THEIR PROPOSALS

WHAT THE EXPERTS' PROPOSALS ARE SUPPOSED TO MEAN TO GERMANY:

Relief for two years from reparations payments; these to be taken care of by a foreign loan and a tax on industries at present non-productive.

Return of economic interest in the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Stabilization of her currency by means of a loan of 800,000,000 gold marks and creation of a gold bank of emission.

A return of German capital that has "flown the country" with collapse of the mark.

* * *

TO FRANCE:

Priority in reparations payments insofar as the cost of her armies of occupation are concerned.

Assurance of slowly but steadily increasing payments by Germany under allied supervision.

Protection against an adverse exchange or trade balance that might result from incautious German payments.

* * *

TO THE UNITED STATES:

Provision for payment of the costs of the American army that was four years on the Rhine.

* * *

TO THE WORLD:

Probable settlement of the reparations problem that has kept Europe in turmoil since the signing of the Versailles treaty.

PROMINENT MEN HAULED IN AS KLAN MURDERERS

Two More Are Dying After Klan Massacre

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 9.—Twenty-four members of the Ku Klux Klan are under arrest here today charged with rioting and murder during a Klan demonstration at Lilly, Pa., Saturday. Two more of those shot by the Klan murderers, Patrick Bradley and Frank Miasco, are expected to die from their wounds.

State constabulary are still patrolling Lilly today, while influential Klansmen are trying to get their rioting colleagues out on writs of habeas corpus.

Governor Pinchot announced that he would govern his future course by reports received from state cossack Major Adams. Attorney General Woodruff declared at Harrisburg that unless further disorders are reported the state is not expected to interfere with local authorities.

Of the twenty-four Klansmen who participated in the massacre, some are prominent business men, two are constables, and one is a councilman.

Investigation Continues.

Authorities today continued their investigation into Saturday night's fatal rioting in Lilly between citizens and the Ku Klux Klan.

The death of Frank Miasco of Lilly brought the total dead to three today and a fourth man, Patrick Bradley of Lilly, is reported dying in an Altoona hospital.

Six more Lilly citizens have been arrested in connection with the outbreak and will be arraigned today. Additional arrests are expected.

Klansmen Get Hearing.

Twenty-six Klansmen will be taken to the Ebensburg court house from the police station here today for a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus to determine whether they can be admitted to bail. The men are held on charges of rioting and murder.

Crowley Heads New York Central.

NEW YORK, April 9.—P. E. Crowley was elected president of the New York Central today, succeeding A. H. Smith, deceased.

CLAIM JUDGE "DENNIE" HAS BROKEN DOWN

Faced By Forty Strikers Who Defied His Injunction

Judge "Dennie" Sullivan is going to be ousted from his job of using the machinery of his court in making war on the strikers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

This was one of the developments that became known in the courtroom of the American prototype of the British labor oppressor, Judge Jeffreys, of two centuries ago, when he was faced by 40 strikers yesterday who had defied his injunction.

He's Just Worn Out.

The excuse is made that the "Honorable Dennie" is just "worn out", and that he needs a vacation. Others say that his spirit has been broken by the defiance of the strikers.

Anyway, it is claimed that he is making arrangements with the lawyers for both sides to have the strike cases transferred to the court of Judge Fels.

"Can't you go in and see if Judge Fels will take these cases?" Sullivan is reported as saying wearily to the lawyers. "I am going out of town for a few days to rest up. Just go into Judge Fels' court and tell him I sent you."

Over forty pickets were in court, filling the jury box and the lawyers' chairs as well as benches around the room. It has finally dawned on Judge Sullivan that in spite of his looks, his threats and severe fines and sentences, there are as many strikers on the picket line as there were when the strike began.

Dunne Addresses Strikers.

The strike meeting of the garment workers was addressed yesterday afternoon by William F. Dunne of the DAILY WORKER staff. He urged the strikers to continue their picketing and pay no attention to the injunction saying that this was no time for the workers to show any sign of weakness. He pointed out that obedience of the legal fictions of the employers' courts would end in the complete destruction of the labor movement.

Preparations are being made for the monster parade of strikers and sympathizers thru the loop district which is planned for Monday with a mass meeting in some loop theatre yet to be selected.

Altho the officials of the union are prohibited from ordering or arranging for picketing voluntary picketing is keeping the strike lines tight. This is a remarkable feature of the strike that has even aroused the admiration of the thugs and police.

Nelson Is Still Mum.

Alderman Oscar Nelson was still as mum as ever at Wednesday afternoon's meeting of the city council.

He said that he had not been asked to bring up the question of the strike, neither by Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, in charge of the strike, or by the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation. He was not inclined to start anything himself.

While the city council was in session in the city hall the "Committee of 15" was also meeting, but at the offices of the Chicago Federation of Labor in West Washington St.

Late in the afternoon Judge Sullivan sent five of the strike cases to Judge Fels, carrying out the report that he was planning to turn all of his anti-strike activities over to Judge Fels, and leave the city temporarily.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

MONTANA OIL INDICTMENT HITS WHEELER

Got Fees For Oil Permits. His Enemies Are Charging

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Apr. 9.—Charges and counter-charges fell fast on one another today following indictment of Burton K. Wheeler, Junior United States Senator from Montana, for alleged unlawful receipt of money in connection with the issuance of oil and gas prospecting permits.

Wheeler, who is prosecutor of the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee, was indicted by the Grand Jury with Gordon Campbell, oil operator, and L. C. Stevenson, promotor. U. S. District Attorney Slattery said a warrant for the senator's arrest has been telegraphed to Washington.

Campbell, who the indictments charge, paid Wheeler $4,000 in connection with permits, immediately issued a statement denying the allegation and declaring his dealing with the senator "open and above board." Friends of Wheeler denounce his political foes as responsible for the indictment.

* * *

Wheeler Calls It Frame-Up.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Denouncing the indictment against him as a "frame-up" by the republican national committee to balk the uncovering of "a great conspiracy," Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana, today declared investigation of the department of justice and Harry M. Daugherty would not be stopped by the indictment.

Wheeler, chief prosecutor of the Daugherty committee, was indicted late yesterday by a federal grand jury at Great Falls, Montana, on a charge of illegally accepting a fee in connection with oil land cases for the Gordon Campbell interests since he became a member of the senate.

Wheeler prepared to go back to Montana to demand an early trial. He decided this was the best thing to do, after a long conference last night with Senator Walsh, his colleague, and other democratic leaders. Meantime bond for Wheeler's appearance in court is to be arranged by wire today.

Daugherty Plays Innocent.

Wheeler's indictment was like a bolt from the blue. Wheeler had no warning of it, altho he had charged that he was being investigated by the department of justice.

Altho dispatches stated that the indictment was the result of evidence secured by department of justice agents before Daugherty resigned as attorney-general, Daugherty said that he "never heard of the case," while he was in the department. He was inclined to believe it was a small fraud case worked up by the post-office department.

Republican Heads Knew.

Wheeler told the Senate he had been informed that the republican national committee several days ago knew he was to be indicted. Department of Justice sleuths have been investigating his history for months, he declared.

The young democratic-progressive made a complete denial of all the charges, and insinuations that have been made against him since he began the investigation which preceded resignation of Attorney General Daugherty from the cabinet.

"This was done solely for the purpose of injuring me, and detracting from the work of our investigating committee which has unearthed a con-

(Continued on page 2)

EXTRAORDINARY! TRIAL DATE OF BOOTLEGGING CONGRESSMAN IS SET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COVINGTON, Ky., April 9.—The trial of Congressman John W. Lwingley of Kentucky and his alleged associates, charged with conspiring to withdraw liquor from a government warehouse was set today for April 15 at 9 a. m.

Another Article by J. T. Murphy on "What's Doing in England" on Page Six Today

WALL ST. PLAN SCRAPS TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Dawes' Experts Put Mortgage on Europe

(Continued from page 1)

of Versailles. We have been concerned with the practical means of recovering this debt, not with the imposition of penalties and guarantees which we propose are economic, not political," the committee said, by way of explanation.

Consideration was given to what extent balancing of the budget and stabilization of the currency could be re-established in Germany as she actually is at the present moment, with limitations as to her fiscal and economic rights over part of her area.

"We should say at the outset that we have been unable to find any practical means of ensuring permanent stability in budget or currency under these conditions," the experts reported. "We have therefore, been compelled to make the assumption that the fiscal and economic unity of the reich will be restored.

Modify Ruhr Occupation?

"Our plan is based upon the assumption that existing measures in so far as they hamper German economic activity will be withdrawn or sufficiently modified so soon as Germany has put into execution the plan recommended."

The committee expressed the opinion that if occupation of the Ruhr were modified, settlement of reparations "must be reinforced by adequate productive securities."

Referring to the "economic potentialities of Germany" the report said "the task would be hopeless if the present situation in Germany accurately reflected her potential capacity." but, "Germany is well equipped with resources. She possesses the means of exploiting them on a large scale and her present credit shortage has been overcome. She will be able to resume a favored position in the activity of the world."

The committee outlined its plans for a new bank of emission, to have a capital of 400 million gold marks, part to be subscribed in Germany and part abroad. The bank would be administered by a German president and a German managing board. Alongside this managing board there would be another board, called the general board which would consist of seven Germans and seven foreigners.

Proposed Relief for Germany.

The report goes into detail about provisions relative to the issuance of notes and maintenance of the bank's reserves and provides for a majority over which would give the allied members of the general board a controlling vote. The benefits that would accrue to German labor from stabilization of the German currency are noted.

"For the working classes instability is always evil," the report says. "It has no compensation whatever."

If the statutes of the proposed bank are strictly observed there can be little danger of future inflation, the experts declare.

The proposed relief for Germany during the next two fiscal years is detailed.

"In addition to stable currency, the 34.—budget requires certain relief from immediate charges for treaty purposes," the report says, adding "while securing the budgetary position this will not imply cessation of payments indispensible to the allies in the form of deliveries in kind and the basic priciples of Germany's annual burden."

Hastening to reassure what is considered the French viewpoint, the committee says:

Want German Capital to Return.

"We repudiate of course, the view that Germany's whole domestic demands constitute a first charge on her resources and that what is available for her treaty obligations is merely revenue that she may be willing to realize. But if the prior obligations for reparations. . .together with an irreducible minimum for her own domestic expenditures make up . . . a sum beyond her taxable capacity, then budget instability at once ensues and currency stability is also probably involved."

The experts stress their belief that "success of our proposals to attain financial stabilization depend essentially upon return of confidence."

Without this, German capital invested abroad will not return, foreign capital will not be attracted and even collection of taxes will be impossible, the report says.

Taxation Burden On People.

In discussing a plan to regulate Germany's future payments in accordance with her increasing prosperity, the experts hold that "the German people should be placed under a burden of taxation at least as heavy as that borne by the people of allied countries. It particularly questions that the wealthier classes have paid their fair share in the past.

Considerable detail is devoted to "an index of prosperity," whereby Germany's increasing ability to pay is to be gauged. "Six sets of representative statistics—railway traffic, population, foreign trade, consumption of tobacco, etc., budget expenditure and consumption of coal—should be ascertained," and an average taken, it is proposed.

The committee expresses the belief that it is necessary "that treaty demands will not, in the period to which the settlement relates, be again the subject of negotiations and disputes." It suggests, however, that whereas the treaty prescribes German's obligations in terms of gold, these can be met by other payments possible and practical under the committee's plans.

Germany is not to have an external loan to meet ordinary deficits during the transition period as in the case of Austria and Hungary, the report says.

Germany is not, in so many words, to receive a moratorium, but the committee says "we are satisfied that neither by reduction of expenditures nor by increase in receipts can Germany (in 1924-25) be expected to provide out of her budget resources for any peace treaty payments to the allies."

Hope is expressed that during the period of "relief," expenditures on unemployment in Germany will exhibit a notable decrease as well as expenditures on the army.

Regarding the German railways, a transport tax of 250,000,000 gold marks per annum should be withdrawn from the revenue side of the budget and devoted to the payment of treaty charges, the experts believe.

"We believe that at the end of the fiscal year 1928-29, the financial and economic situation of Germany will have returned to a normal state and that in this and subsequent years the ordinary budget should support the inclusion of a sum of 1,250,000,000 of gold marks," the report says.

This is the gist of the committee's proposals: That this sum be the standard annual payment, "plus the additional sum computed upon the index of prosperity as from the year 1929-30 onward."

It is from the German railways that the experts propose to raise a considerable portion of Germany's increased internal revenue. They say that the railways have in recent years been badly mismanaged owing to post-war difficulties, have been enormously over-stuffed and extravagantly administered.

The capital value of the railways is estimated by the experts on a conservative basis at 26,000,000,000.

Hopes on German Railways.

Belief is expressed that the German railways can, without difficulty, earn a fair return on their present capital value for the joint stock companies, into which it is proposed to convert the lines.

The German railways, it is recommended, should pay eleven billion gold marks, represented by first mortgage bonds bearing five per cent interest and a one per cent sinking fund. A board of control will have 14 German members with German chairman and general manager.

Under the heading "industral debentures" the experts propose to require as a contribution to reparation payments from German industries the sum of not less than five billion gold marks, to be represented by first mortgage bonds at five per cent with a one per cent sinking fund per annum. For one thing, the committee points out, industrial concerns "have profited in many ways thru depreciated currency," and would be bearing an equal burden had the mark not collapsed. It suggests the exemption of agriculture from the obligations of the proposed mortgage.

"We are now," says the report, "in a position to summarize the full provision we contemplate for treaty payments.

Provisions for Three Periods.

"Budget moratorium period: First year, from foreign loans and part interest (200,000,000 on railway bonds) a total of one billion gold marks; second year, from interest on railway bonds (including 130,000,000 balance from first year) and interest on industrial debentures and budget contributions, including the sale of railway shares, a total of 1,220,000,000 gold marks.

Transition period: Third year, from interest on railway bonds and industrial debentures, from transport tax and from budget, a total of 1,200,000,000 gold marks, subject to contingent addition or reduction not exceeding 250,000,000 gold marks; fourth year 1,750,000,000 gold marks.

"Standard year: Fifth year 25,000,000 gold marks."

The first year will begin to run from the date when the plan shall have been accepted and been made effective.

As soon as the plan is put into action the reparations commission will be in possession of bonds for 16,000,000,000 marks, (11,000,000,000 from the railroads and five billion from the industrials) which may be sold to the extent to which the financial markets are capable of absorbing them.

Plan for Deliveries in Kind.

Referring next to deliveries in kind, the committee says that "unless they can be confined to natural products of Germany, they tend to become uneconomic in character."

France's wishes are deferred to in the report when it proposes that the costs of the armies of occupation are a first charge upon the proceeds of deliveries in kind. Another reason is given, however. The necessity is urged of expending "almost exclusively within Germany the sums available for treaty payments in 1924-25 and 1925-26, it being explained this will work out, first to the advantage of the German budget and consequently to Germany's creditors.

The report provides "that all payments for the account of reparations will be paid in gold marks or their equivalent into the bank of issue to the credit of an 'agent for reparations payments,'" and that the "use and withdrawal of the moneys so deposited will be controlled by the said agent and five persons skilled in matters relating to foreign exchange."

Here the committee again provides that Germany is never to pay more than the allies can receive without upsetting the balance of the exchange, or the trade balance, if payments are in kind.

But also too low a figure, unacceptable to Germany's creditors and unwarrantably favorable to Germany, is deplored.

Dawes Offers Up Devout Wish For His Plan

PARIS, April 9.—A devout wish that the experts' plans for stabilizing Germany's currency and balancing her budget may be successfully consummated was expressed by General Charles G. Dawes in a covering letter transmitted to Louis Barthou, chairman of the reparations commission, together with the report of committee number one.

Dawes declared the entire world had "vital and enduring concern" in what the experts proposed. He explained the open mindedness with which they had attacked their problems, and paid high tribute to his colleagues.

Expect Germany to Prosper.

Two outstanding features of the report which Dawes stressed in his covering letter were that the committee has endeavored to so arrange matters that Germany pays taxes as high as those in any creditor country but no higher, and that her reparations payments are to be guaged by her increasing prosperity.

"The plan submitted is fair and reasonable in its nature, and if accepted, is likely to lead to ultimate and lasting peace," Dawes wrote. "The rejection of these proposals by the German government means the deliberate choice of a continuance of economic demoralization, eventually involving her people in hopeless misery."

The text of the letter in part, follows:

"The President of the Reparations Commission.

"Sir: Your committee has unanimously adopted a report upon the means for balancing the German budget and the measures to be taken to stabilize its currency which I now have the honor to submit.

Where Did We Near This?

"Deeply impressed by a sense of its responsibility to your commission and to the universal conscience, the committee bases its plan upon the principles of justice, fairness and mutual interest, in the supremacy of which not only the creditors of Germany and Germany itself but the world also have a vital and enduring concern.

"Since, as a result of the war, the creditors of Germany are paying taxes to the limit of their capacity, so also must Germany be encouraged to pay taxes from year to year to the limit of her capacity. This is in accord with the just and underlying principle of the treaty of Versailles, reaffirmed by Germany in its note of May 29, 1919, that the German scheme of taxation must be 'fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the powers represented on the occasion.' More than this limit could not be expected. And less than this would relieve Germany from the common hardship and give to her an unfair advantage in the industrial competition of the future. The plan of the committee embodies this principle.

"The plan has been made to include flexible adjustments which from the very beginning tend to produce a maximum of contributions consistent with the continued and increasing productivity of Germany; the conservative estimates of payments to be made in the near future are dictated by business prudence in outlining the basis of a loan and should not destroy the perspective as to the effects to be registered in the aggregate of eventual payments which will annually increase. * * * *

Oh My! Oh My!

"To ensure the permanence of the new economic peace between allied governments and Germany, which involves the economic adjustment presented by the plan, there are provided the counterparts of those usual economic precautions against demoralization which are recognized as essential in all business relations involving express obligations. * * * *

"Great care has been taken in fixing the conditions of the supervision over Germany's internal organization ference consistent with proper protection. The plan submitted is fair and reasonable in its nature and, if accepted, is likely to lead to ultimate and lasting peace. The rejection of these proposals by the German government means the deliberate choice of a continuance of economic demoralization, eventually involving her people in hopeless misery. * * * *

"In its work the full committee has held since January 14, 1924, forty-eight meetings. The sub-committee on the stabilizing of currency, composed of M. Harmentier, Sir R. M. Kindersley, M. Emile Francqui and Professor F. Flora, assisted by Henry M. Robinson and under the chairmanship of Owen D. Young, has held sixty-eight meetings and the sub-committee on balancing the German budget, composed of M. Alix, Baron Houtart and Dr. Pirelli, under the chairmanship of Sir J. C. Stamp, has held sixty meetings. These sub-committees have also had the assistance of Andrew McFadysan, the general secretary of the reparation commission. The time of the committee, outside of that consumed by its meetings, has been given largely to investigation and study.

Isn't He Verbose?

"In speaking of my colleagues and as bearing upon the value of this report, I feel that I should make known to the reparations commission and to the world that their governments have in no case limited their complete independence of judgement and action, either before or after their appointment by the reparations commission. Limited only by the powers granted by the commission, each of my colleagues has performed his work as a free agent; these men searching for truth and advice thereon were answerable only to their conscience. In granting this freedom, the governments have on the same lines followed the commissions spirit and intent in constituting the committee, but in so doing they have paid the highest tribute which governments can bestow, namely, complete confidence in a time of crisis in human affairs. In their vision, in their independence of thought, and above all their spirit of high and sincere purpose, which arises above the small things over which the small so often stumble, my colleagues have shown themselves worthy of this trust.

"That their work, which I know place in the commission's hands, may assist in the discharge of the commission's great responsibilities is their prayer and the knowledge hereafter that it has done so will be their full reward.

(Signed)

"Charles G. Dawes, chairman."

FRENCH PRESS HITS DAWES' REPORT; HUGO STINNES ON SICK BED

BERLIN, April 9.—At the hour when the reparations commission in Paris was receiving the report of the experts, Germany's strong man who led resistance to reparations demands—Hugo Stinnes—lay gravely ill at his home here. The industrialist's wife was constantly at his bedside and physicians held out some hope for his recovery.

Stinnes was operated on for gall stones March 22. He collapsed following a second operation last Saturday and grew steadily worse.

* * *

French Are Skeptical.

PARIS, April 9.—The French press was critical of the Dawes report, skeptical as to its success and unfavorable to its adoption. Pertinax, celebrated critic of the Echo de Paris, said:

"The work presented is hardly satisfactory. It gives Germany means of starting once more her evasions of 1921-22."

* * *

Heavy Selling In Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Official publication of the Dawes' report was followed by heavy selling directed principally against industrials.

Studebaker broke to a new low on the week's decline at 91¾ where it was within half of the year's low. American Can also dropped to within fractional distance of the record 1924 low when it broke to 102⅝ and similar heaviness was exhibited by other industrial leaders while active rails were also under pressure.

CAL AND SMALL BEATING RIVAL ILLINOIS FAKERS

Scab Crowe Still Sitting In County Office

President Coolidge yesterday was leading Senator Hiram Johnson in the Illinois presidential preference race by 19,684 votes in the unofficial count from 2,487 out of the state's 5,758 precincts.

The count:

Coolidge, 185,525.

Johnson, 165,841.

For senator, republican, ex-Governor Charles Deneen had a lead of approximately 14,000 over Senator McCormick. The count:

Deneen, 165,632.

McCormick, 151,785.

For governor, republican: The count from 3,012 precincts was, Governor Len Small, 281,701; Senator Essington, 237,753.

Oil Record Swamps McAdoo.

On the democratic side the regular organization led by George E. Brennan, democratic boss of Illinois, swept everything before it. Unofficial returns show that Brennan's uninstructed slate of delegates to the democratic national convention received an overwhelming majority over the slate of William G. McAdoo, candidate for the democratic presidential nomination. Brennan's slate carried by two and three to one in nearly all parts of the state.

Thousands of democratic voters wrote in the names of Mayor Dever of Chicago and Governor Al Smith of New York for president.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Johnson Routed In Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—President Coolidge's majority over Senator Hiram Johnson in Michigan's residential primary Tuesday probably will total 120,000 returns from the accumulating precincts indicated today.

Henry Ford slowly increased his margin over Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris, later returns failing to show any trend against the automobile manufacturer.

Returns from 2,349 precincts out of 2,894 gave:

Coolidge, 191,627;

Johnson, 89,139.

In the Democratic primary 2,296 precincts gave:

Ford, 35,572.

Ferris, 32,263.

* * *

Knocks Out Hiram.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LINCOLN, Neb., April 9.—President Calvin Coolidge was leading Senator Hiram Johnson by 15,567 votes in 863 precincts out of 1,936 in the Nebraska primary of yesterday.

The vote was:

Coolidge, 38,783.

Johnson, 23,216.

Senator George W. Norris, progressive republican, was assured of re-nomination with a vote of more than two to one over his nearest opponent.

Few democratic voters wrote in their choice for presidential nominee. William G. McAdoo received the largest number of voluntary votes. Governor Bryan apparently is re-nominated by a two to one vote over Charles Graff.

Low Wages Won't Make Work.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., April 9.—A statement by John Brophy, president District 2, United Mine Workers, in reply to B. M. Clark of the bituminous coal operators of central Pennsylvania, declares low wages will not settle unemployment in the industry.

Call Off Milk Strike.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—Milk wagon drivers in Boston have called off their proposed strike. Under the new agreement they will work on a commission basis with a weekly minimum guarantee of $38 a week, their present wage.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Wallace, Another Coolidge Crook, Aided the Livestock Ring Against the Farmers

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 9.—After hanging fire for many months, the investigation of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has been started before a House committee headed by Representative King, of Illionis. The first testimony has come from John M. Burns, former attorney in the packers and stockyards administration, and from Earl S. Haines, formerly an examiner in this same division and previously employed in the stockyards and packers investigation by the federal trade commission.

Burns told how the farmers are robbed by the livestock commission men's ring, and how Chester Morrill, executive assistant to Wallace in directing the stockyards administration, refused to permit the National Livestock Producers' Co-operative Association to file an application to trade in live stock on the Kansas City exchange, after it had stated its intention to reduce the rate of commissions to farmers.

Recently, however, two individuals filed a rate 30 per cent below the regular commission rate on the Oklahoma City exchange, and the combine asked Wallace to block their doing business. They were subjected to such pressure that they finally agreed to charge the regular rate, and were admitted to the exchange.

Earl Haines, prominent in the federal trade commission's study of stockyards conditions, which led to the enactment of the present makeshift law, agreed with Burns that from 25 to 40 per cent should be returned to the farmers, from the $40,000,000 taken from them by the live stock commission men each year.

Haines resigned from Wallace's department last October, submitting a letter in which he declared that the important advantages gained by the farmers after 30 years of struggle against the meat packing combine are rapidly slipping away, due to the shielding of profiteers by the very agent of government that was created to guard the public against them.

Klan Candidate Wins Mayor's Job In Kansas City

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9.—Albert I. Beach, republican, was elected mayor of Kansas City in Tuesday's election by a majority of 4,794 over Frank H. Cromwell, democratic incumbent. The vote:

Beach, 66,446, and Cromwell, 61,652.

Beach was charged with being the Ku Klux Klan candidate by his opponents. The klan influence was generally credited with being an important factor in victory.

Washington "Highly Pleased."

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Tho prevented from making any formal expression, state department officials today let it be known that the report of the Dawes committee was "highly pleasing" from an American point of view.

"We earnestly hope that this excellent piece of work will mean the solution of this serious problem of reparations," a high department official said. "It is not a governmental arrangement, however, and we can not express governmental approval of it."

The department spokesman paid high tribute to Dawes and his colleagues, who devised the tentative solution of the problem.

Fear Wind and Rain.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., April 9.—Rain, accompanied by strong westerly winds, was falling here early today threatening to delay the start for Sitka, Alaska, of America's flyers attempting to circle the globe.

No Charge In California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Little change in the Northern California hoof and mouth disease epidemic was reported here over night.

SENATE VOTES PROBE OF THE WHEELER ATTACK

Republican Committee Knew of Indictment

(Continued from page 1)

spiracy in the shadow of the dome of this capital," Wheeler said.

Try to Call Him.

"I ask you to investigate, and I will tell you that you will never find one dishonest thing in my life."

Wheeler told the Senate of several attempts he charged had been made to "call him off" in his investigation.

"Shortly after the investigation started the republican national committee made an attack on me as a protector of I. W. W's," he said. "They have sent their miserable sleuths to Montana to frame a member of the United States Senate.

"I am not asking for sympathy. I am able to take care of myself, but I want the Senate to know the truth."

* * * *

Senate Votes Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate today voted an immediate investigation of charges by Senator Wheeler of Montana that he had been "framed" in the indictments returned against him yesterday at Great Falls, Mont.

Following a stirring speech in which he denied the charges in the indictment, and declared it was a move to block the Senate Daugherty investigation, Senator Walsh, Montana, his colleague, introduced a resolution providing for an investigation of this charge, which was promptly passed.

Labor Faker Reaps Reward for Helping Corrupt Politician

The Chicago labor leaders who induced trade unionists to elect the corrupt Small to the gubernatorial nomination, are already reaping their reward. Yesterday, William Brims, of the Carpenters' union, convicted of conspiracy in 1922, had his sentence commuted and went free while other officials of the Chicago flat janitors' union were granted a stay of sentence on a similar case.

It is good news that labor men are prevented from serving unjust sentences, when their only crime is organizing labor. But these men got out of jail by aligning themselves with a corrupt political machine, instead of being freed because of the organized protest of the workers.

Another Victim Dies.

ALTOON, Pa., April 9.—John Miasco, 38, who claimed to have discovered the armed Klansmen on a train going to Lilly last Saturday night and who was later shot during the riot, died here late last night.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Farmers Broke in Minnesota, So Another Bank Goes to the Wall

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 9.—Another bank has closed its doors here, reflecting the bankrupt condition of the Northwestern farmers. The Brainerd State Bank, with deposits totaling $500,000, was closed after a run on the institution.

SUGAR TRUST BEHIND CAL VS. FILIPINOS

Secretary of War Weeks Is Also Involved Here

By JAY LOVESTONE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 9.—When President Coolidge took the special pains to issue a lengthy message against the independence movement of the Filipino people, many wondered what was the driving force behind the Chief Executive's imperialist elbow.

An examination of the present conflict in the Philippines against the encroachments of the American capitalists tells the whole story.

Grabbing the Sugar.

The writer has obtained from unimpeachable sources the following facts which are typical of the policy of aggrandizement and exploitation pursued by the Washington government against the Filipino nation and the other subject colonial peoples.

No sooner had General Leonard Wood been sent to the Philippines than the American business interests launched preparations to take away the natural resources of the Islands from the natives. Mr. Atkens is one of the big sugar plantation owners in Cuba. Mr. Atkens also is the son-in-law of Secretary of War Weeks who is one of the bitterest enemies of Filipino freedom. When General Wood made his first attempt to drive the Philippine government out of business and hand over the sugar centrals to private American capitalist interests, this same Mr. Atkens used his intimate connections with the cabinet, particularly with Secretary of War Weeks, his father-in-law, under whom General Leonard Wood is working in the Philippines, to get in first on the spot, on the ground floor as it were, to grab up all the Filipino sugar centrals for himself.

The "Principal" Is Involved.

It was only the persistent determined opposition of the Filipino legislators and the native directors of these sugar centrals that thwarted General Wood's plan which would have thrown these sugar centrals into the hands of the family of Secretary of War Weeks. Mr. Atkens has repeatedly expressed great interest in getting hold of the sugar centrals of the Philippines, because, in his opinion, sugar can be produced much cheaper in the Philippines than anywhere else.

As it is the "sugar" agents of the son-in-law of the Secretary of War Weeks have been held up-to-date. Their prospecting has done little good and netted Mr. Atkens very slim results so far.

This case is characteristic of the policy of the government towards the weaker nationalities. Here we have President Coolidge, Secretary of War Weeks, and Governor General Leonard Wood tied up in a conspiracy to rob the Filipino people of their natural resources. It is the huge interests of Secretary of War Weeks and his crowd of Boston bankers that are making Coolidge so bitterly opposed to the Philippine independence movement.

Investigation Not Wasted.

But Congress is not showing any signs of life in bringing to the fore the resolutions demanding an investigation of General Leonard Wood's scandalous administration of the Philippines. In well-informed circles it is maintained that such an investigation would bring forth revelations far more shocking than the Teapot Dome disclosures.

No Subpoena Has Yet Been Served on Mrs. Jake Hamon

(Continued from Page 1)

teeman for Pennsylvania and director of sales of the alien property custodian's office.

"To sum up the whole thing," said Wheeler, "this man Guffey juggled the government's funds, used them to promote his own companies; he was indicted for embezzlement, and the only thing that Daugherty did about it was to recommend that the case be nolle prossed. Is that correct?"

"Yes," said Stork.

"They put a quietus on it somewhere, didn't they?" asked Wheeler.

"Nothing was done," said Stork.

The committee recessed until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

* * *

Mannington Drops From Sight.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Howard K. Mannington, much mentioned figure in the Senate Daugherty investigation, dropped from sight in New York today and it was believed he had gone to Washington to appear before the committee.

Mannington said when he arrived from France late Tuesday that he was in no hurry to go to Washington and that he usually stopped at the Continental Hotel while in New York.

The subpoena was served as soon as Mannington alighted from the steamer late yesterday. The Senate Committee wants him to answer charges made by witnesses that he was a party to an alleged split on funds paid for liquor illegally withdrawn from government warehouses and other charges.

UNITED CHICAGO EMPLOYERS BACK FIGHT ON STRIKE

New Garment-Boss Association Has Their Aid

Boasting that the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers is dedicated to the open shop the Employers' News, organ of the Employers' Association of Chicago, announces the formation of the dress combine.

The new garment association was was formed with the aid of the Employers' Association during the present garment workers' strike. It combines three smaller groups and is headed by Frank Mitchell of the dress making firm of Mitchell Brothers, the largest concern in the Chicago market. E. M. Horton is managing secretary.

Dudley Taylor Planned It.

From other sources the DAILY WORKER has learned that Dudley Taylor, arch schemer for the open shoppers of Chicago, and attorney for the Employers' Association, discussed his plans for the new One Big Union of dress bosses some time before the present strike but could not whip manufacturers into line, because of the extra charges and obligations, until the strike frightened them.

The new dress association hires sluggers, retains Taylor and LeBosky, injunction attorneys, and "fixes" higher officials in city and county departments and its influence extends into the court rooms of injunction judges.

"Dennie" Sullivan Too.

Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's friendly and almost respectful attitude towards the employers' attorneys is in line with the relation previously established.

The entire cover pages of the Employers News is covered with an editorial against the garment strikers. More anti-garment strike stuff is on the second page and the rest of the four pages is taken up with articles on building trades, janitors, musicians and actors.

There is a mournful article on a "stench bomb" said to have been exploded in a movie house, and the Negro Press Association's declaration against unionism and "economic radicalism" at their Tennessee convention gets a column of space.

Negro Radical Hails Unity of Workers in Black-White Races

To The DAILY WORKER:—The capitalists of the United States try to prevent at all costs the unity and solidarity of the black and white workers of the United States. The capitalists know very well that if the black and white workers come to realize their identity of interests and cast aside their prejudices and animosities and join hands against their common enemy, the capitalists, that they, the capitalists, are doomed.

This accounts for the spasms the capitalist mouthpiece, the Tribune, is having on learning that awakened and enlightened Negro workers are joining hands with awakened enlightened white workers against the capitalists.

Increasing numbers of Negroes now realize that the anti-Negro propaganda spread thru capitalist newspapers and other agencies, is done by capitalist hirelings solely to poison the minds of the white workers against Negro workers and to direct their hatred against the Negroes, instead of against their real enemy, the capitalists.

Class conscious Negro and white workers all over the United States are now joining hands and gathering their forces together to deal a death blow to capitalism.—Gordon W. Owens.

Russia Sentences Crooked Bankers To Years in Jail

(Rosta News Service.)

MOSCOW, April 9.—The trial of Alexander Krasnostchekoff (A. Stroller Tobinson), ex-chairman of the Industrial Bank, has been brought to an end. The chief accused has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and loss of civil rights for three years; his brother, Jacob Krasnostchekoff, has been sentenced to three years in jail, while the rest—to shorter terms.

A. Krasnostchekoff was charged with misusing his social position for promoting private commercial operations of his relatives—thereby causing the bank losses to an amount of 10,000 gold roubles and discrediting the Soviet power by favoritism and an arrogant demeanor towards the lower employes of the bank and orgies.

In the course of his speech, said Prosecutor Krylanko, "The Soviet power demands the highest ethical standard from its agents; it draws no line of difference between violation of ethics and breaking of law. As for the revolutionary record and the social position of the accused—far from being an extenuating, it is an aggravating circumstance."

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"American Flag Follows $$$$!" Means Dollar Owns Flag, Says Shipstead in Case of Honduras

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Shipstead, protesting against the invasion of Honduras by American marines, remarks that the slogan "the American flag follows the dollar" implies that the owner of the dollar controls the flag and the American foreign policy. He finds the flag and the policy sent into Haiti, Santo Domingo, Salvadore, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico and France, at the command of the dollar.

"There is an ever increasing number of people in America," he says, "who are beginning to realize that the American dollar represents the crystallized sweat of American labor.

"Forty billions of these American dollars were sent with reckless abandon on an experiment called 'a war to end war.' The experiment, of course, was a failure.

"The American bankers had put their money on the Allies to win. They had bet on a losing horse. So they had to rush $40,000,000,000 of the American people's money, and sacrifice 150,000 lives of the flower of American youth, to fix the race so that the horse they had bet on could win. . . .

"Shall we pile up heavier taxes and larger debts by financing imperial European governments in their game of destruction? If we do, we shall have to pay the price that European governments and peoples are paying now. That price will be paid by the people in America who produce the wealth by toil in the mines and in the factories, on the farms and shops, for nations, like individuals, must pay for their mistakes."

Shipstead proposes to deliver a series of speeches in the Senate and at various places in the east, showing up the bankers' scheme of getting "American honor" enmeshed in their bond issues sold at the point of the gun to Latin-American peoples, and in intrigues with French imperialism in Europe.

German Finks Sought Communist Deputies When Reichstag Quit

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

BERLIN, April 9.—When the German reichstag was dissolved secret police snooped about the big building waiting to lay their hands upon three Communist deputies, Koenen, Stoecker, and Froelich.

They would also have looked for Clara Zetkin, veteran warhorse of the revolution, had she been in parliament. But she has been in Russia for the last few months, recovering from illness. Now that she is nursed back to health, her friends are urging upon her the senselessness of coming back to Germany at this time merely to be arrested.

With the dissolution of parliament, deputies lose their parliamentary immunity. Against the four Communists there is an indictment for alleged sedition. Koenen, Stoecker and Froelich were able to escape the vigilant eyes of the secret service and are now leading an "illegal" existence. In Russia illegal exixstence was quite the thing among the revolutionaries, and Lenin sometimes addressed meetings in Petrograd altho orders for his arrest were out.

A touch of the grotesque was given the reichstag dissolution when the Socialist speaker of the house addressed a few closing words to the deputies. He asked all to rise to their feet and cheer for the German people—here everybody arose—and also (this was unexpected) for the republic! That left the German Nationalists in an awful predicament. To sit down seemed unwise to these monarchists, so they remained standing. Their rage prevented them from cheering.

Herald Auto-Stove As Noiseless Heater Of the Near Future

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—The future home will be heated by an oil burning stove, smokeless, noiseless, built like and operated like an automobile engine. So says L. V. Nicholas, Chicago, president and spokesman for the National Petroleum Marketers' Association, meeting here today in the second session of a four-day convention.

The "auto-stove" already has been invented, Nicholas said in an interview. It is altogether different from the present oil burners, and has the same effective combustion with no waste of fuel as the automobile engine. Of course, it will give heat instead of power.

Striking Girls Win 10% Raise.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Union shop conditions and a 10 per cent wage increase have been won as a result of a three week's strike at the clothing shop of Marvin & Co., here. The 90 workers, mostly girls, are members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union. A minimum of $12 a week is established by the agreement which runs for a year. The contract permits a wage revision Oct. 1. The union is striking the non-union Sharfstein shop here, and also that of Berman & Mann.

FULL REVISION OF TAX BILL IS AIM OF ITS ENEMIES

Bonus Bill May Come First on Slate

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The new tax bill—with the Mellon rates written in—was ordered favorably reported by the senate finance committee today after nearly a month of discussion.

The committee's action puts the bill on the floor of the senate where it faces a bitter fight and apparently inevitable and complete revision by the progressives and the democrats. It will be taken up for discussion probably next Monday.

The bill is a complete revision of the measure passed by the house a month ago. Republican members of the senate committee by reason of the complacency of democrats were permitted to restore the rates first proposed by Mellon, which were rejected by the house.

Democrats are confident they can change it to meet their own view when it is taken up on the floor.

Not Much Time Left.

The senate finance committee began discussion of the bill nearly a month ago, and has held day and night sessions since that time in order to speed action on the measure by the present congress.

But with only about eight weeks remaining before congress plans to adjourn, the situation regarding the bill is considered precarious. It can not be taken up until Monday because senators desire to study its features. Leaders, however, think that it ought to be passed finally within four weeks.

Bonus advocates plan to shunt it aside when the bonus bill comes out of committee in a few days. If they succeed the bonus bill will be acted on before the tax bill.

Girl Hat Makers In Los Angeles for The 44-Hour Week

By MAUD McCREERY.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

LOS ANGELES, April 9.—More than 100 girl hat makers are striking here for a 44-hour week. The employers have agreed to give the shorter work week to the men operating machines but refuse to discuss the matter with the women employes or give any reason for denying to them the same working conditions granted to the men, according to Mildred Condry, one of the strikers.

The wage paid girl millinery workers is from $10 to $16 a week. This is the minimum wage required by law. Expert workers coming from eastern cities, lured by the climate advertising of the Los Angeles boosters, leaving better jobs back east, have to accept this small wage or join the large army of job seekers that crowd the downtown streets daily.

An effort is being made to enlist the sympathies of the women who wear the hats.

* * * *

Union sign writers have organized three new motion picture studios, admitting 4 new members into the organization. The initiation fee has been reduced to $25.

* * * *

The Los Angeles barbers' union here reports an increase in membership of 15 per cent since Jan. 1, 1914.

* * * *

Los Angeles organized labor will endow a crib in the orthopedic ward of the children's hospital. The Central Labor council indorsed a proposal to subscribe $300 as the initial cost of a bed and $50 annually for maintenance. Local unions affiliated with the council will be asked to contribute.

* * * *

Organized labor here, thru the Los Angeles Central Trades council, favors restrictions on immigration. U. S. senators from California are urged to fight to retain in the immigration bill the clause: "No one shall be admitted to the United States of America who is not eligible to citizenship." This is aimed at the yellow races.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Our Philadelphia Office

Philadelphia Office of the DAILY WORKER has been established at 521 York Avenue, Telephone Market 5089.

This office will be the headquarters of the DAILY WORKER Campaign Committee, in charge of the City Agent, Comrade John Lyman.

The Daily will be on sale at this office.

All communcations should be addressed to the above address.

LONG ST. LOUIS PAINTERS' STRIKE NEARING VICTORY

185 Contractors Paying $12 Scale

By H. L. GOLDBERG
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—Nearing the fourth week of the strike of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers there are all indications that victory will come to the strikers. The morale of the men could not be better and the officers of teh union hold the confidence of the strikers.

Demands are: $25 per day with shop steward system; the right to have tools examined on the job, and thereby protect the life and limb of the workers; sanitary drop cloths and rags to protect the health of the workers.

Most Dangerous Work.

Painters do the most hazardous work in the building trades. Dangerous rigging and high work continually take toll of human life. Poisonous fumes and ingredients of paint mixtures injure the health of the painter. It is from the painter's craft that the largest per cent of the tubercular patients flow into our hospitals annually.

Besides risking life and health the painter is compelled to work at top speed. The painters of St. Louis, especially have the reputation of being the fastest mechanics in the world. Employer painters figure all their work at the highest possible figure. They sometimes eliminate one coat of paint, and otherwise "skin" the work. Cheap substitutes are frequently used for lead, oil and turpentine, and worthless ready-made mixed flat wall paint are often worked off on the public as high-class material. The first-class mechanics are all union men who take pride in turning out neat painting and first-class work. If given time, good materials and tools they will invariably give satisfaction and adequate return for the money paid in wages.

Other Crafts Get More.

It should not be overlooked by the public that this strike, being conducted by the painters, decorators and paperhangers is of vital interest to them in a material way. Regardless of the advance value of all real estate, as evidenced by excessive rise of all rents, the price of painting contracts has remained the same practically, for the past decade.

It is interesting to compare what is called the "excessive demands" of the journeymen painters with the scale of wages that is paid to other crafts frequently working on the same building.

The carpenter's scale is $12 per day; bricklayers, $14 per day; plasterers, $16 per day; sign painters, $1.65 per hour; which is equivalent to $13.20 per day.

Approximately 185 contractors have signed the demands of the strikers, but standing solidly against the demands is perhaps, the largest combination that has been brought into action, against a single craft organization in any city in the United States. This combination consists of, the chamber of commerce, the builders association, the manufacturers association, the bankers association, the real estate exchange, the master painters, and the wall-paper dealers. This combination has the support of the capitailst press of the city of St. Louis.

Solid Front of Bosses.

The press has been so hostile in its attitude that it has refused to publish facts presented to it by the strikers, even if paid to do so. Here is the "United Front" of the open-shoppers fighting a single craft of the building trade. The enemies of organized labor learned long ago that unity of action on the battle front means easier, fighting and quicker victory. Therefore their forces are directed in mass against the journeymen painters. On the other hand, if the entire strength of the building trades were thrown into this struggle in behalf of their brothers a settlement would be effected by a complete surrender of the master painters in twenty-four hours. The forces now at work to destroy the brotherhood of painters, decorators and paperhangers appear to have forgotten that it was this craft of the building trades who, three years ago, led the way to the "Restoration of Normalcy" by voluntarily accepting a reduction in wages from $10 to $8 per day, (later raised to $9) only to find that no one took the cry of "normalcy" seriously save themselves.

Scabbing On Teamsters.

Under the old working agreement, it became almost necessary for the applicant for a job to own an automobile. His car was forced into service. In doing hauling, he was directly in competition with teamsters and draymen. This condition will no doubt be eliminated by contract after the strike.

The public can materially help the strikers by demanding that all painters, decorators and paper-hangers show their union cards together with the permit when they report at the premises for work. In the event the credentials are not forthcoming deny the mechanic entrance into the house.

Plan Paper Wage Conference.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—A wage conference with the pulp and paper manufacturers of the United States has been requested by six international unions following the scale conferences of the latter in Buffalo.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

With the Labor Editors

(NOTE—Under this head the DAILY WORKER will publish from time to time editorials and articles from the labor press of the world. The publication of such articles and editorials does not mean, necessarily, that the DAILY WORKER is in entire agreement with the sentiments expressed. The articles will be selected for forcefulness of expression, literary style and information contained therein, as well as for agreement with the DAILY WORKER policy.)

* * * *

The following editorial is from The Worker, official organ of the Workers Party of Canada:

Who Is the Leader?

Whenever the workers make a stand against the bosses and put up a fight for better conditions, the action is laid at the door of a few agitators and the bosses and their press seek to humbug the workers with fulsome praise for the rank and file while denouncing the leaders of the workers. For several years the world was told that the miners of District 26 were alright, but the whole trouble was caused by MacLachlan. The claim was made that MacLachlan did not represent the opinion of the rank and file. The bosses thought that by jailing him and branding him as a criminal, the miners would desert him.

The wonderful reception accorded the veteran leader upon his release from prison leave no doubt as to whom the miners regard as their leader. Even the "Financial Post," organ of big business, in its issue of March 14th is compelled to say:

"If anyone had any doubts as to who will dominate the councils of the miners, these must have been set at rest by the demonstration accorded MacLachlan on his release from Dorchester. On the advice of his friends, he spent Thursday at Truro (far from the coalfields) so that he could not be charged with personally affecting the referendum. Nevertheless his release did affect it precisely as predicted by 'The Post' last week. The very fact that he was free again filled his followers with enthusiasm and made them contemptuous of the provisional executive and all its works.

"In view of these things there should now be little question as to who is the hero of the miners and who will dominate the future councils of the workers. Even if the U. M. W. remains, it will eventually have either to consent to a reconciliation, or to submit to being run from without thru a set of dummy officers."

"Dummy officers" is right. If the appointees of Lewis who are acting as "provisional" officers of the district had the self-respect of rats they would clear out of the district. But these meal-ticket mediocrities will stick like leeches to the body of the district until they are torn off.

The miners, sick unto nausea of the presence of the gang that was foisted upon them, are demanding a district convention to put the quietus on Barrett's infamous contract; and further demand that a district election be held in which they can have an opportuntiy of again putting the boots to the Lewis gang.

Lewis, Barrett and Co. could not deliver the goods to their Besco masters owing to the watchfulness of the militant miners, who, after contemptuously rejecting the contract drawn up by Besco and the Lewis gang, will not rest until the authors of it are thrown off the backs of the miners.

Bar Militants as Delegates to Garment Workers' Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—The officials of the Waist and Dress Markers' Union, Local No. 50, of this city are again worried about the "Red." The local, formerly No. 15, has been "reorganized." All members suspected of being progressives or of having any thing to do with the wholesale expulsions.

With the approach of the National Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the officials began to see "red" in the reorganized local, too. Three members who were nominated as candidates for delegates to the convention appeared to the officials to be tinted with red. They were subjected to a grilling and then deprived of the right to run as delegates.

A special joint meeting of the local was called, where a report on these candidates was to be made. According to the official figures there are supposed to be 1,200 members in that local. Of these not more than 25 showed up. The meeting did not take place. The membership seems to be disgusted with the tactics of the machine and fails to come to the meetings.

Whom will the officials blame now when there are no more "reds" in that local?

Shoe Clerks Win 10 Per Cent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., A 10 per cent wage increase for clerks receiving less than $85 a week and shorter hours are provided for in the new agreement between the Brooklyn Shoe Salesmen's union and the retail dealers' association of Brownsville. The union will attempt to get similar terms from the Williamsburg merchants.

Waiters Against Tips.

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 9.—The International Union of Waiters declares itself opposed to the return of the old system of tipping and for a continuance of a service charge, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. Not only do the waiters make more money under the percentage system, but they declare it degrading to be forced to accept tips in lieu of salary.

Hits Mellon Tax Plan.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—"All the arguments for the Mellon Tax Plan are either intellectually dishonest or indicative of deplorable ignorance," said Dr. John A. Ryan of the National Catholic University, here, at the opening session of the College and University conference on law observance and citizenship.

Coalition in Bavaria.

BERLIN, April 9—Supporters of Adolph Hittler and General Ludendorff failed to return a majority in the Bavarian Diet. It is expected that the coalition government will have to be formed between the People's Party, the Socialists and Democrats. The extreme Nationalists returned 25 members.

Socialists Run Independent.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 9.—Police Magistrate Harold Metcalf, socialist, running as an independent, was reelected for a third two-year term by a majority of 1827 in the election April 5. Because of having lost their official standing in the last state election, Socialists were obliged to run as independents.

Kill 48-Hour Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The 48-hour bill, recently passed by the senate (Democrat), has been killed by the Republican caucus of the New York state assembly here by a two to one vote.

Guatemala Jailing All Communists and Trade Union Leaders

TEHUANTEPEC, Guatemala, Apr. 9.—This little country with its liberal party government is in the grip of a tremendous reaction in which all known Communists are jailed, other labor leaders suppressed and a traitor organization fostered by the government.

As another step toward the realization of the Berlin to Bagdad (excuse me, I mean New York to Buenos Aires) railroad is promised thru the beginnings of the construction of an international bridge between Mexico and Guatemala at Suchiate. With the railroad now running to the Guatemala border, and the railroad from Buenos Aires to La Paz, Bolivia, to be opened January 1, 1925, most of it being already in operation the only big stretch unbuilt is that of Central America.

Burns-Daugherty Praises Dinned Into Ears of Attorneys

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Arthur A. Wheat, special assistant to the attorney-general, journeyed to this city from Washington to address the St. Louis Bar Association on "The Organization and Work of the Department of Justice." The speaker showered words of praise on the character and official record of Harry M. Daugherty as well as his chief snooper, "Billy" Burns.

Daugherty was eulogised for his alleged energy and efficiency." Hardly had the report of the Wheat speech cooled in newspaper type when the alleged energetic and efficient Daugherty was kicked out of office as a cheap crook.

Department Stores Take Notice.

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The Queensland Labor government is taking action against retail dry goods houses for publishing misleading advertisements, stating that certain lines had been reduced to half price. The action is taken under the profiteering prevention act which prohibits publication of false and misleading statements regarding description, place of manufacture, or reduction of price of any commodity offered for sale.

TROOPS FIRE ON MINERS' HOUSES DURING THE NIGHT

More Soldiers Called to Aid Strikebreakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 9.—Additional troops of state cavalry have been called to intimidate the miners on strike here for union conditions, as the mines prepared to reopen. Marksmen hidden in the hills fired over two thousand bullets into the homes of the miners on the night of April 7.

H. F. Reed, representative of the union miners at the Liberty mine, declared there was no use for troops at all. He declared the non-union man would not have been killed Thursday if the mine guards had not intimidated the union men. Soldiers are tramping over the surrounding mountains in their endeavor to scare the union men back to work.

Reed again declared his willingness to meet with the coal operators, but Max Barker, of the Liberty Coal & Coke Co., has refused to have dealings with the union.

Governor Fields seems to have little sympathy for the struggle of the miners to better their condition as he is calling in additional troops to aid the employers and the strikebreakers. Spirited rifle fire is reported still going on in the hills, as the miners are determined to protect their families from the firing of the troops.

Los Angeles Typos Win $3 More; Taboo Struck Shop Work

(By The Federated Press)

LOS ANGELES, April 9.—A wage increase of $3 a week has been secured by Typographical Union 174 for all its members working on daily newspapers in this city and vicinity. The agreement is retroactive to Dec. 1, 1923, and will affect the wages of typographical workers in Long Beach, Pasadena, Santa Monica and Glendale as well as Los Angeles.

The agreement, which was adopted by a large majority of the union at its last regular meeting and will be effective as soon as approved by International President Howard, makes the scale for journeymen $48.50 for day and $51.50 for night work, with a corresponding increase for foremen.

A new clause provides that no work can be done by a union shop destined to or coming from a "struck shop." The agreement will run until Dec. 23, 1924, and will continue until 1927 unless a change is asked by either party prior to December.

Honors for Bandit.

Press dispatches carry a story that Ed Lockhart, notorious Oklahoma outlaw, was buried with full military honors by members of the American Legion at Tulsa. The American flag was wrapped around his body. Should by any chance the fabric of the flag and the body be preserved in its entirety wouldn't it be a stunning sight to see law breaker on whose head a price was set during his life time, stand up before the Judgment Bar and ask for an outside seat, center row, not too far back in order to listen to the Celestial choir for all eternity, because his worthless carcass had been neatly tied up in the American flag by members of the American Legion, when quicklime should have been the portion after the hangman did his duty. But the law slipped and Ed escaped his just deserts.

Rochester Asks, "What Next?"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 9.—With the icemen out, and the carpenters and streetcar men threatening to strike, Rochester is wondering what will happen next. The icemen demand $36 a week for drivers and $34 for helpers. They have been getting $32 and $30. The Ice Industries Association offers a compromise of $34 and $32. The 1800 carpenters who ask $1.12½ an hour are offered $1.10.

NEW YORK CITY—ATTENTION!

SLAVIC PROGRAM - - - APRIL 11

WILLIAM PREVOS

William Prevos, tenor, formerly with Wagner Opera Co., who will appear in operatic selections on Friday's Program with A. Krainies who will play Russian Folk Songs on the Concertina. Russian Dances and Ukrainian Chorus will round out an amazingly good program.

at the Third Annual International

BAZAAR

at

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ADMISSION 50 CENTS
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TRACHTENBERG IS COMING HERE FOR MEETING, APR. 18

Now Covering Nation in Big Tour

Alexander Trachtenberg's speaking schedule brings him to Chicago on April 18 to address the workers on the "International Situation" in Soviet Russia and in Germany today. The meeting at which Trachtenberg will speak is to be held in North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark St., at 8 p. m., of Friday, April 18.

Trachtenberg has just returned from Europe, where he divided his time between Russia and the Central nations, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, France and Austria. Five months he remained in Soviet Russia, attending the sessions of the Fourth Communist International while they were in progress. He was present at a meeting of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International, the Twelfth Congress of the Communist Party of Russia, the Constituent meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the various Soviet governments which formed the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. In addition Trachtenberg attended congresses of various labor unions.

After traveling thruout Russia and observing the life of the people under the New Economic Policy, Trachtenberg went into Germany and was in Saxony at the time of the Communist-Socialist coalition government. He kept in touch with the German Communist party during the trying days of last October and November and later when the party was outlawed and driven underground.

Trachtenberg is a graduate of Trinity College and Yale University, and thruout the country has attracted crowds to his meetings. All interested in world affairs and the trend of the future will want to attend the meeting of April 18 and hear Trachtenberg's observations. Admission is twenty-five cents.

Trachtenberg Tour

Thursday, April 10, 7 p. m., Warren, O., Hippodrome Hall, High St., 3rd floor.

Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, O., Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, O., Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland.

Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, O., Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions.)

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, 8 p. m., Chicago, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

Munich Children 70 Pct. Tubercular, Pamphlet Shows

A most frightful picture of the working class children in Germany is reported by the International Workers' Aid in a pamphlet just issued.

Dr. W. A. Horsley Caunt, who was in Russia with the American Relief administration for the last six months' investigating health conditions in Germany, is quoted as follows:

"The contrast between the health conditions in Germany and Russia is that Russia is just getting over her crisis while Germany has reached hers. I went into a half dozen children's hospitals in Cologne and Dusseldorf. Three-fourths of the children were sick, not from any common children's diseases, but from sicknesses such as rickets. The wizened, expressionless faces, narrow chests, covered with skin so flabby that it folded over the bones like a cloak, their deformed and twisted bodies often too apathetic and weak to cry, were characteristics present in nearly every child. In one hospital in which there were 115 children, I saw every child and had their weights and ages recorded. The average age was three years but the weight was that of a child twelve months old."

Seventy-eight per cent of the children are tubercular.

A questionnaire sent out to the schools of four cities revealed the fact that in Munich 70 per cent of the children are suffering from tuberculosis. In Dresden 285 pupils out of 1,200 were suffering from curvature of the spine due to malnutrition. In Nuremberg, 6,000 out of the 1,850 were undernourished.

The International Workers Aid is bringing assistance to the German children. All workers should support their campaign.

Telephone Diversey 5129
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QUALITY SHOES
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2427 LINCOLN AVENUE
Near Halsted and Fullerton Ave.
CHICAGO

Zinoviev Reviews the Main Points of Difference

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Today we continue publication of the famous report by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, made to the session of the Executive of the Communist International held on Jan. 6. Zinoviev's report deals with the main points of difference in the Russian Communist Party, clearly crystallizing the discussion that has so far been published in the DAILY WORKER. In order that our readers may get a broader view of this discussion, we are publishing enlarged installments. This report is divided into seven sections. Today we publish the third section. It is as follows:

* * * *

III.

The Old and the Young.

I NOW come to the third point in dispute, to the question of the old and the young in our Party. On this point, comrades, you yourselves already posses a certain amount of experience, dating rrom the time of the earlier International; this applies especially to the comrades in the German labor movement. You know who were the so-called youth in Germany in the nineties. This "youth" was very radical in gesture at that time, but in reality it was only a variety of revisionism.

Engels was entirely right when he wrote at that time to Bebel: "I, the old one, and you, are in reality the only young ones in the party."

I believe, comrades, that our so-called old guard of the Bolsheviki may lay equal claim with Engels to representing the actual youth of the Party. There is no question of old papas, anxious to force their children to be good and obedient! The old Bolshevist guard is not so stupid as all that. But all the same it holds a place of some significance in the International, and has given sufficient proof that it is able to rear a Bolshevist party.

The Youth in the Party.

Then what is our conflict about? The two-fold current may be observed among our youth. The whole youth of the working class is on our side. This is an established fact. The working youth of Moscow, Petrograd, Ukraine and the Ural, as also the working youth of all the other industrial centers, have joined the "old guard" without hesitation, and have catgorically declared: "Take care, these older ones are our teachers!"

The student youth, on the other hand, has immediately split into two camps.

In Moscow there has even been a majority against the old Bolshevist guard among the student youth. An interesting and remarkable phenomenon. Our students include a great number of workers, but also many petty bourgeois elements. The sympathies of the students have thus been divided between two camps. Whilst one party has supported us, another has opposed us. The latter party immediately issued the war cry of: Youth on one side, age on the other. But we know no problem of youth or age, but solely a problem of the political line, the one and only question which exists for us.

Comrade Trotzky appeared with an article in a form which no one could have expected from a comrade like Trotzky, endeavoring to incite the youthful elements of the Party against the old guard in a manner which may almost be designated as vulgar.

What caused him to take this step?

Why Use Such Arguments?

In my opinion, comrades, he only made use of the vulgar arguments because he had no better ones. Trotzky seeks support among those strata most easily accessible to his point of view, a point of view which has prevailed among us to a certain extent of late, and represnts in a certain sense a revised Bolshevism. He needed a base, and found this among certain elements of the Red Army. It need not be said that we shall not let him; have even these minorities, but shall win them over for ourselves. This will, of course, take place gradually. It will take time. As Marxist education is not yet deeply rooted among these strata, temporary success is easily attained by demagogy.

Preobrazensky, for instance, goes to the Sverdlov university and addresses the student somewhat to the following effect: "You are studying at the Sverdlov university, this monument of our cultural advancement, and are endeavoring to gain a knowledge of Marxism. This is a very great and important task. But of what use will the study of Marxism be to you if you are not able to apply your scientific knowledge to practical life?"

Preobrazensky can, of course, earn cheap applause for such words among a section of the students, who have perhaps studied Marx's "Capital" for half a year, but have not yet ruled the country. This section of the students is somewhat displeased with us because we do not offer them the immediate possibility of putting theory into practice. But such methods of agitation are nothing more nor less than mere vulgar demagogy. Preobrazensky's proceedings, too, are simply explicable by the lack of more serious arguments.

Demagogy Must Cease.

In a country of Russia's dimensions, in which there are so few Marxists, so few people who can read and write properly, in which there is such a tremendous demand for people possessing a real knowledge—to stand up before youthful students in such a country and to declare to them: After you have passed thru this university, you will find no opportunity for the application of our knowledge—this is mere vulgar demagogy.

It is no great feat to attract by such cheap bait those strata of our students whose petty bourgeois ideology is still very strong. These methods remind us almost too strongly of the similar methods practiced by the right wing of international socialism. I believe that I have no need to prove this.

(To Be Continued Friday.)

LETTERS POUR IN PRAISING DAILY WORKER

All Sections Laud Our Militant Daily

From all sections of this country and Canada letters are pouring in commending the DAILY WORKER on its fine work in rallying the militant workers in the fight against capitalism. From out the prisons of California and Leavenworth, from the Texas range country, from Canadian coal mines and Ohio pottery towns come letters declaring appreciation for what America's first Communist Daily is doing.

"The DAILY WORKER ought to penetrate the skulls of the Dubbs," writes Louis Suikert from Cincinnati. "It is a humdinger". "I like the paper fine", we hear from W. A. Walker of Centerville, Iowa. "It sure ought to jar the workers loose from the elephant and donkey parties."

Texas Represented.

"You are certainly getting out a good paper," comes word from J. Stidham of Anona, Texas. "It has the ring of militancy that should appeal to every worker who may chance to read it. Aren't you doing a nice job on that patriotic oil crew at the capital, as well as other patriotic fakirs posing as friends of the 'dear people.' Its time the people were rightly informed about the scandals emanating from our 'war for democracy.'"

New England is not to be left without representation on our rapidly growing list of friends. Jim Lacey, of Roxbury, Mass., writes "The paper has exceeded my fondest expectations. My copy is read regularly by seven people, each issue."

Canada On the Job.

The militant workers unite in praising their working class Daily. Samuel Manning writes us from Edmonton, Canada, "I just drop you these few lines wishing you the very best of luck with the DAILY WORKER. It is the best working class paper I have ever seen in this country. If the workers could only get hold of the DAILY WORKER I am sure they would wake up. Here's hoping you keep up the good work and hoping that you double your subscriptions."

The DAILY WORKER does double service in some places, the workers passing it along to others. Eleanor Massey, writing from Kansas City, Mo., tells us, "You should see the squabble that goes on every night. Wages are low here so three of us read the paper every issue. I assure you we are not able to do without it."

Reaches Into Prison.

"Lots of boys up here get 'Novy Mir' and 'Molot'," B. Schidekoff writes us from Timmins, Ontaria. "But we are not forgetting our English friends. We are out scouting for subs to the DAILY WORKER."

A class war prisoner in the Western Penitentiary at Pittsburgh, I. Blankenstein writes, "The DAILY WORKER is very fine. Much better than I dared hope to expect."

Crestline, Ohio is a little town, but it has some real Reds in it, as we learn from the letter of William Long, which says, "Some blood thirsty red of discontent has sent me a couple of DAILY WORKERS. The damn things are worse than hope. Those two doses have taken such a hold of me that I can't shake it off. Send me a three months trial treatment. For humanity's sake don't weaken the doses, but keep on delivering a little red pepper with each dose."

The workers are letting the DAILY WORKER know that it is their paper, that it belongs to them and they appreciate it.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER? Get another today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

We and They

The Left and Right Wings in the Unions

THE struggle of the militants in the American labor movement and the needle trades in particular is becoming more bitter from day to day. In their efforts to maintain their power in face of the opposition from the rank and file, the officials of the needle trades industry have often accused the militant left wing of disrupting the union.

Three conventions of the needle trades are about to take place. The Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League deems it its duty to make clear its position to the workers in our industry and the labor movement in general on the various problems confronting the industry and the solutions we offer as opposed to the policies of the officialdom and their right wing supporters.

We are militants; they are Gomperists.

We believe in the class struggle; they believe in peace between capital and labor.

United Front Against Bosses.

We say that the working masses must organize themselves so as to present a united front in their battle against the enemy; they say that the workers should organize themselves only for the purpose of collective bargaining with the enemy.

We say that union officials must act as leaders of the workers in the struggle to win for them better conditions of living; they say that union officials must act merely as representatives of the workers bargaining for favor from the bosses.

We declare the workers must be organized in order to combat the organized power of the employers; they often try to help the employers organize so as to be able to carry on negotiations between their joint representatives.

We say that a campaign of organization amongst the workers of the industry must be carried on at all times; they regard the work of organization as something "seasonal," to be undertaken when the membership is on the point of disintegration or when negotiations are about to begin with the employers for new agreements.

We hold that the rank and file of the unions must especialy be drawn into the work of organization; they believe this work must be done principally by paid agents.

We believe in the activity of the masses; they believe in the diplomatic maneuvers of particular leaders.

We insist upon rank and file control of the unions; they believe the unions must be controlled by paid officials.

Class Education.

We say that the leaders must be bound to the masses by close ties of comradeship; they keep the leaders aloof from the masses.

We maintain, that the workers must be educated and trained for the class struggle; they oppose this because they do not believe any class struggle exists.

We say, that the unions must wage a campaign to eradicate the evils from which the workers suffer; they try to reconcile themselves to all the evils.

We say that the sweat-shop system in the needle industry must be eradicated; they keep on friendly terms with all sorts of organizations of sweat-shop bosses.

We say that the activities of the union must be based upon the needs of the workers' battle for better conditions; they hold that these activities must be suited to the personal ambitions of paid officials.

We stand for amalgamation; they stand for the craft unionism.

We stand for the consolidation of trade and craft locals; they want to maintain the useless division into small locals.

We say, that the workers must become active on the political field, and carry on independent political action; they fraternize with all kinds of capitalist politicians and beg favors from them for the workers.

We hold, that our unions must wage a campaign that the unemployed should be guaranteed the necessities of life at the expense of the wealth created by the workers in the industry; they are satisfied with the good promises of the employers covering an entire industry; they make different kinds of agreements in every craft.

Lefts vs. Rights.

We say that the unions must decide upon maximum standards so as to guard the workers in the shops from the speed-up system; they readily accept minimum standards that tax the workers' strength to the limit.

We stand for week work; they do not object to piece-work.

We demand democracy in the unions; they want to perpetuate bureaucracy.

We demand proportionate representation on joint boards and at conventions; they want the small locals, which they can easily control, to overrule the will of the majority of the membership.

We hold that union officials must first and foremost fight for higher wages for the workers; they are interested only in higher wages for the officials of the machine.

We demand freedom of opinion for all tendencies both at union meetings and in the union press; they pursue a policy of suppressing the opinions of their opponents.

We demand unified activity of all groups in the interest of the union; they persecute their opponents and expel them from the union.

We aim to build and strengthen our unions; they follow a policy of demoralizing and disrupting the organization.

We fight for the interests of the rank and file; they fight only for their personal interests at the expense of the workers.

We are the Lefts; they are the Rights.

Your Union Meeting

Second Thursday, April 10, 1924

5 Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Dolton, Ill.
13 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62 Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341 Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434 Carpenters, South Chicago, 11637 Michigan Ave.
504 Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
115 Engineers, 9233 Houston Ave.
16836 Federal Labor Union, 2110 N. Robey.
499 Firemen and Enginemen, Springfield and North Aves.
340 Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green Sts.
18 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
3 Marble Pollshers, 810 W. Harrison St.
17320 Nurses, 771 Gilpin Ave.
Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371 Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
26 Paper Rulers, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
17301 Park Employes, 810 W. Harrison St.
774 Railway Clerks, 55th and Blackstone.
1269 Railway Clerks, 3124 S. Halsted St.
1344 Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green.
877 Railway Trainmen, 64th and University, 8:15 p. m.
130 Signalmen, 180 W. Washington St.
742 Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Carpenters Refuse to Work With Scab Building Material

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 9.—The carpenter's of this vicinity have declared war on the attempted domination of their jobs by the Master Builder's Association, effecting a general strike of 4,500 men. Independent firms have already come to terms, agreeing to pay the carpenters eleven dollars per day. The strike is holding up all construction work being carried on by members of the Master Builder's Association.

One of the main points of dispute is the insistence of the Association that materials used in construction come from non-union firms. The carpenters refuse to work on jobs which require the use of scab material.

TRADE TIES ARE KNITTING ORIENT TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Commerce Thrives with Persia and Far East

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, April 9.—The Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce has been in existence a year. It has done much to stimulate trading activities between the Union of Soviet Republics and the countries of the East.

During the war other countries contrived to get possession of eastern markets which had previously been dependent on Russian trade. The resumption of large scale Russian trade with the Eastern countries is very important from the point of view of helping to save the latter from economic and even political exploitation by monopolist Western nations.

Persia at Baku Fair.

The chamber has been most successful in stimulating Russian trade with Persia. At the Baku fair, for instance, Persian exhibits totalled 2,820 tons in 1923, compared with 440 tons in 1922. Persian traders purchased $450,000 worth of Russian goods, 25 per cent of the total Russian goods sold at the fair in 1923.

At the Nijni-Novgorod fair, 76 Persian wholesale traders were represented in 1923, compared with 29 in 1922, 20 in 1914, and 23 in 1913. While the total quantity of goods exhibited at the fair was 40 per cent larger in 1923 than in 1922, the amount of Persian goods exhibited was eight times as great as in the previous year. Business men from Eastern countries in general bought goods to the value of more than $500,000 at the fair.

The establishment in Persia of the Russo-Persian Bank resulted from representations made by the chamber, which was also largely responsible for the organization of the Russian section of the Teheran exhibition, to which 17,000 Russian exhibits were sent. It has done much to stimulate trade with Bokhara, Khorassan and Afghanistan. Plans for the development of trade with Turkey are now being considered, and a Russian delegation is about to be sent to Angora.

Displace U. S. and England.

In the Far East, trade with Mongolia has been restored, largely at the expense of Chinese, British and American interests. Commercial relations have been resumed with Western China, which is an important source of supply of many raw materials. Business men from Western China were prominent at the Nijni-Novgorod fair. There is a promising market for Russian cotton goods, sugar, oil, matches, goloshes and crockery. It is interesting to recall that in 1913 Russian exports to Western China amounted to 2,192,000 roubles, and imports to 5,129,000 roubles.

During the working year 1922-23, Russian trade with Eastern countries amounted to nearly 40 per cent of the pre-war figure.

Russ Winter Crops Are Satisfactory; Acreage Increased

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, April 9.—The general condition of the winter crops is satisfactory all over the Union of Soviet Republics, according to the latest data collected by the People's Commissariat of Agriculture. Alone the middle Volga area gives rise to some apprehension owing to the lack of sufficient snow or rain. The total sown area exceeds by 12 per cent last year's sowings.

BURNS MUST GO!

THREE - GREAT - ARTISTS
Will Take Part in the Majestic
CONCERT
Given in Celebration of the
SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE
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A Jewish Daily
FRIDAY, APRIL 11th, 1924
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Frankenstein Gives Russ Singers O. K., Even in Gypsy Role

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Ivan Dnieproff, tenor of the Russian opera company, sang at a concert held in Pilsen Hall under the direction of Jack Pfefer last Sunday night. Dnieproff, tho a Russian, sings many Italian opera roles, and sings them with a spirit and fire difficult to find in many another operatic tenor. He sang arias from "Martha" and "Tosca" in a way that leaves the tenors of the San Carlo and Chicago companies far behind. Dnieproff has been engaged to sing Italian and French operas with the Chicago next season, where he will fill the long felt want of an adequate lyrical tenor.

Olga Pozello, Russian balladist, occupied most of the program. Her style of singing the sentimental songs she chose reminds one much of the famous Isa Kremer. Tho her voice is a trifle harsh in quality, her interpretation, which manages to stay away from the banal tho it is sentimental enough, makes up for that.

Gabriel Krizanovski and Mme. Pozello sang for the first time in Chicago a duet arranged by themselves from Russian gypsy folk songs. They were not what one expects of gypsy songs, for they were of the lingering sweetness, long enduring sort of sentimental ballad. But the sweetness was not prolonged to the sour stage.

The program was rounded out by Ida Divanoff, a violinist with a big tone, and dramatic qualities of interpretation.

Australian Labor Leader Denounces Naval Base Plans

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Apr. 9.—In a special interview for the DAILY WORKER, M. Charlton, leader of the Labor Party in the Australian federal parliament, denounced the proposal to commit Australia to the building of a naval base at Singapore. He also protested against Prime Minister Bruce telling the world that Australia is behind the building of the naval base, when the people of Australia have never been consulted. The Singapore naval base, planned by the late Tory government of England, has been dropped by the MacDonald Labor government.

Charlton said that Australia had always retained separate defense, brought into being her own navy, and had declined to contribute toward the cost of the British navy.

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ANTI-MUSSOLINI MEETING HALTED IN PENNSY TOWN

Constitution Is a Joke in Mt. Carmel

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 9.—Interference with an anti-Fascist meeting by the officials of Mt. Carmel, Pa., brought a protest today from the American Civil Liberties Union, sent to Chief Burgess Walter Kozlowski, and the announcement that another meeting would soon be held there to test the right of free speech. The Union called upon Burgess Kozlowski to furnish police protection "so that the meeting may proceed in a lawful and orderly manner in accordance with American traditions of free speech and assemblage." Court action will be taken if necessary, the Union declared.

Protest To Giff.

A protest was also sent to Governor Gifford Pinchot, enclosing press reports of the case and requesting him to take such action as he could under the law. The press reports show that Italians supporting the Fascist government secured the co-operation of the mayor and the police department in preventing the meeting.

"This is one of a number of recent instances of the sort in Pennsylvania," the Civil Liberties Union declared in a statement issued today. "Pennsylvania is at present the one state in the country where such arbitrary interference with meetings is frequent. The mayor of Wilkes-Barre recently interfered with a peaceful meeting called to praise one foreign premier; now the mayor of Mt. Carmel interferes with a peaceful meeting called to criticize another foreign premier. The Constitution guarantees to American citizens the right to discuss their own government in any way they like. They have surely the right to discuss foreign governments. The action of Burgess Kozlowski and Chief of Police Morgan is wholly without warrant in law, public morals or common sense."

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Number of Child and Youth Workers Still Grows.

All available reports show a rapid increase in the number of youth and child workers. The thirty-eight per cent increase reported by the United States department of labor in the past few months nowhere near gives a true picture of the situation of youth labor.

Since the close of the war, the school attendance of the youth has become exceedingly lax, and with this the tendency to employ more and more youth 14 years of age and under is growing pronounced.

No action has been taken on the pending useless bills in Congress either for the abolition of child labor or the passing of a constitutional amendment "with a view of prohibiting child labor."

Strong oposition has been shown to any attempts to better the condition of the working children right in the congressional committee investigating the child labor constitutional amendments.

There is but little chance of even these lip-service measures passing in the present Congress. Every opportunity is given the capitalists and employers of child labor to talk and act against the bill while very little is being done really to get the facts of the exploitation of the children. Senator Medill McCormick, who parades as one in favor of the constitutional amendment, announces that no more information is needed on the subject, while at the same time, hundreds upon hundreds of child labor employers and their representatives appear before the committee in charge of the subject and urge that the measure in favor of the children be not passed.

This grim game of hide-and-seek with the lives of the working children will undoubtedly go on so long as the workers are limited in their expression against the sweating of children to Gompers and men of his stamp.

Before anything real can be done, a farmer-labor party based on the real needs of the workers and farmers, must come into existence. The agitation against child labor becomes a strong point in the argument for a class farmer-labor party. To expect anything whatever from Gompers or the bunch of robbers now in charge of the lives and health of the little children is to hope for the impossible from the enemies of the true interests of the American working youth and child laborers.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

"The Story of John Brown"

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* * * *

III.

THE AGITATOR IN JAIL.

FOR in that month, John Brown accomplished more for abolition than even the stern deeds of Kansas had effected. He had put by the sword forever, and now for a month took up the pen and made it as powerful a weapon. He wrote innumerable letters to Northern friends and they were published and read everywhere. Their tone was Christ-like; no longer was Brown the militant captain in the field, but the sweet, patient martyr waiting for his end in tranquil joy. In many letters he repeats the statement that he is glad to die; that his death is of more value to the cause than ever his life could have been. This was no vainglorious hysterical gesture with John Brown; he was calmly certain of it; he slept peacefully as a child at night, and wrote his letters by day, secure in his tranquil wisdom. Friends were planning an attempt to rescue him, but he forbade them to try, for he really felt that his death was necessary. "I am worth now infinitely more to die, than to live," he said.

He Goes To His Death.

And in his letters he gave Americans his last warning on the slavery question. He told them it must be settled; it could not go on. His letters were so strong, manly, and yet so touching, that even the jailor wept as he censored them in the course of his duties. As Wendell Phillips said, the million hearts of his countrymen had been melted by that old Puritan soul.

With absolute equanimity, John Brown wrote his will, wrote his last few letters to his family, determined the coffin in which he was to be buried, and the inscription on the family monument, said farewell to his fellow prisoners and jail keepers. On the morning of December 2nd he stood calmly on the steps of the scaffold and gazed about him. Before leaving his cell he had handed to another prisoner the following last and uncompleted message:

"I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood. I had, as I now think, vainly flattered myself that without much bloodshed it might be done."

The Trap Is Sprung.

Now, as he looked about, he could see massed beyond the fifteen hundred soldiers Virginia had felt necessary for this execution, the hazy outlines of the Blue Ridge mountains. The sun was shining; the sky was blue, and his heart was at peace. "This is a beautiful country," he said, "I never had the pleasure of really seeing it before." He walked with perfect composure up the steps, watched by the eyes of the soldiery and officialdom of slave-holding Virginia. They saw not a tremor in his face or body: even when the cap was drawn over his head, his arms pinioned at the elbows, the noose slipped around his neck. He had refused to have the solace of any ministers, for they believed in slavery, and he told them he did not regard them as Christians. He needed no man's solace; he was braver than any one there. "Shall I give you the signal when the trap is to be sprung?" said a friendly sheriff. "No, no," the serene old man answered, "just get it over quickly."

Hugo's Prediction.

And quickly enough, it was all over for John Brown. The trap was sprung; his body hung between heaven and earth. In the painful silence that followed, the voice of Colonel Preston declaimed solemnly, the official epitaph, "So perish all such enemies of Virginia! All such enemies of the Union! All such foes of the human race!"

That was the verdict of the South, still infatuated and blinded by its slave system. But on the other side of the Mason-Dixon line such men were pronouncing a different verdict on Jonn Brown, and on the other side of the Atlantic, the greatest man of letters in Europe, Victor Hugo, was saying:

"In killing Brown, the Southern States have committed a crime which will take its place among the calamities of history. The rupture of the Union will fatally follow the assassination of Brown. As for John Brown, he was an apostle and a hero. The gibbet has only increased his glory, and made him a martyr."

(To Be Concluded Friday)

(His Soul Goes Marching On)

Are We For LaFollette?

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

THIS question is one which has recently been presented to the Party in a very pressing form.

One of the Party branches in the West sent to the National Office an enthusiastic letter announcing that a "LaFollette-for-President" club had been organized and that the Party members had captured control of the organization. The branch further announced that an intensive campaign to spread the "LaFollette-for-President" clubs over the entire city and county would be undertaken.

There may be other Party branches which have similar ideas in regard to our position in relation to LaFollette and it is therefore necessary to discuss the matter thoroly in order to prevent other units of the organization from going off on such wild-goose chases as that of the branch referred to.

Economic Forces at Work.

In discussing the conditions which made a proletarian revolution possible, Lenin said that there were two conditions, the first being that the bourgeoisie could no longer rule and the second the will-to-power of the proletariat.

The conditions which make it possible for the capitalists rule are created by the economic forces developed within the capitalist system. During and after the world war these forces made their appearance in a more or less developed form in practically every capitalist country. The war disarranged the whole capitalist structure of production. It created enormous burdens of taxation in every capitalist country. The consequences of this situation are that the struggle between economic groups in capitalist society has been sharpened tremendously thru each group trying to escape the sacrifices made necessary to pay the cost of the heavy economic burden created by the war.

The result of the sharpened economic conflict reflects itself in the political struggle. In place of a more or less homogeneous ruling capitalist class, each economic group within the capitalist system which has divergent economic interests, organizes itself for the political struggle. The result is that the centralized capitalist ruling power breaks up into many struggling groups, which, while they continuously endeavor to combine against the working class, find themselves forced apart again thru the pressure of their distinct economic interests.

The continuous changes from government to government in Germany, the country which has to meet the greatest burden, economically, on account of the war, represents this process at work. This situation in England is developing along this line, with the added factor that under the pressure of a growing revolutionary movement the capitalists find it politically wise to permit a pseudo-working class government to rule for the present.

In the United States.

While the United States suffers least as a result of the world war, the sharpened economic struggle has become apparent here as well as in European countries. There is a growing movement on the part of both the lower middle class, the small business men, the shopkeepers and well-to-do farmers and on the part of the working class to challenge the centralized capitalist ruling power in this country. This movement expresses itself in the Third Party movement supported by the lower middle class and the class Farmer-Labor party supported by the exploited farmers and workers.

These two movements are not separate and distinct; they are intermingled with admixtures of Third Party elements in the class Farmer-Labor movement and working class elements in the Third Party movement.

There is, however, one point of agreement between the two movements. Both center their hopes upon the leadership of LaFollette as a candidate for president. Masses of farmers and workers who are supporting the June 17th Convention and who organizationally are for a Farmer-Labor Party are for LaFollette for president as well as the small business men, the professional groups, the aristocracy of labor, etc., which support the Third Party movement.

Our Policy.

Our Party recognizes this situation. It is endeavoring to fit its policies so as to meet this situation. Does that mean that we share the illusions of the masses of workers, farmers, professional men, small business men, etc., who look to LaFollette as the Moses who will lead them out of the economic wilderness which the ruling capitalist has created for them. Certainly if we shared these illusions we would have no right to call ourselves Communists. If circumstances develop so that our Party will find itself supporting the candidacy of La-Follette for president it certainly will not be because we have any such illusions. It will not be because we believe that LaFollette will materially change the exploitation of the economic lot of the workers and farmers from what it is under capitalism today.

We know that LaFollette as president, with the capitalist system in existence, would be the administrative head of a capitalist government. We know that such a government would have to serve the interests of the capitalists, just as the Ramsay MacDonald government in England today is ruling for and in the interests of the capitalists. There might be some slight softening of the capitalist rule, some modification of harshness, but there would not be and could not be any change from existing conditions which would materially infringe upon the interests of the capitalist class. This in itself is an answer to the question, "Are we for LaFollette?"

We are not and cannot be for La-Follette because we are Communists, and when we say we are Communists, we say that the road to emancipation of the workers and exploited farmers from the oppression and exploitation of capitalism is thru a Proletarian Revolution, Soviets, and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and not thru a LaFollette government.

Our Propaganda.

It is our duty as a Communist Party to openly say this to the working class. We must tell the workers and exploited farmers now that La-Follette, as president, will have to serve capitalism and will not serve the workers and exploited farmers. We cannot recede a hair's breadth from this position. Any other position on our part would mean that we would no longer be a Communist Party.

Will We Support LaFollette If He Is Nominated?

What has been said above, does, not, however, answer the question whether we shall support LaFollette if he is nominated on a Farmer-Labor ticket.

Should that come about, and it seems very likely, then we will unquestionably support LaFollette in the election campaigns along with the masses of workers and farmers who are behind the Farmer-Labor Party movement.

This is, of course, something quite different from saying that we are for LaFollette and from going out and forming "LaFollette-For-President" clubs.

We are against LaFollette. We know that the political victory of the workers and exploited farmers lies over the dead body (politically), of LaFollette. We will say this to the working class of this country. If, in spite of what we say, the masses of workers and exploited farmers who are not yet Communists, insist upon nominating LaFollette and placing their hope upon him, we will not desert them in the struggle. We will go along with them and vote for their candidate, but at every stage of development we will point out that their hopes are illusions.

A Difficult Policy.

Unquestionably the policy which we must follow is a difficult one. It is not easy to strongly criticise and give support at the same time.

It is much easier to do what the western Party branch did, that is, to become an enthusiastic supporter of LaFollette and help to organize "La-Follette-for-President" clubs.

There is a great danger that unless our Party members clearly understand our policy in regard to LaFollette that other Party units will develop similar tendencies.

Even tho the policy of vigorous criticism, of continual exposure of the futility of his program while at the same time we are part of a United Front movement and give our support to the candidacy of LaFollette, may be a difficult one, that is the policy we must follow.

Let no Party member get the idea that we are for LaFollette because we may find ourselves supporting La-Follette as part of the Farmer-Labor United Front. Our central task is not to be for LaFollette, but to divorce the workers and exploited farmers from LaFollette.

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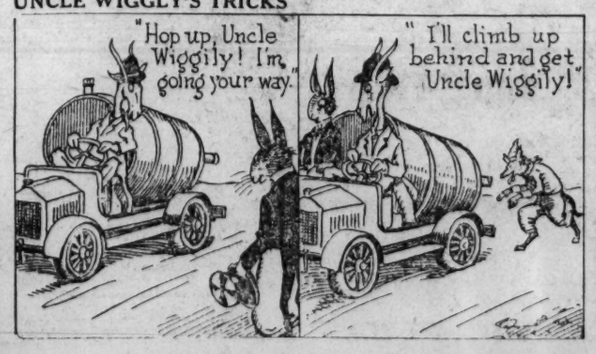

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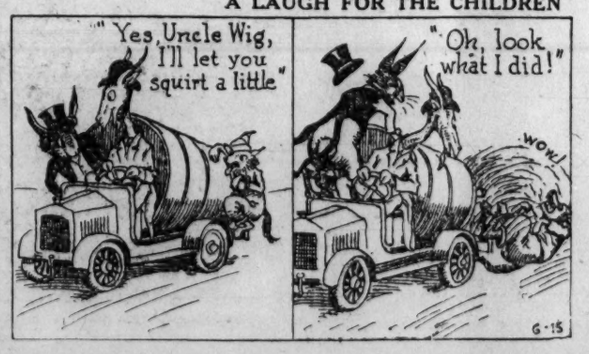

16 SUPER POWER TRUSTS LEVYING TRIBUTE ON U. S.

8,000,000 People in Grip Of Biggest Combine

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Domination of the electric power industry by giant combines which levy tribute on millions is crowding hundreds of small municipal electric lighting plants out of business, according to reports of state public utility commissions which furnish the private ownership advocates with choice morsels for propaganda.

Sixteen of these privately owned power systems today reach out their tentacles to include communities with a population of more than 43,000,000. In other words, more than one-third of the entire country comes within their sphere of industries. They are extending and combining to such an extent that within a very few years this most vital source of power will be entirely engrossed by New York financial interests.

Control Workshops of World.

During March, President H. H. Porter, of the American Water Works and Electric Company, announced a new $315,000,000 super-power combine embracing the "workshop of the world." This newly integrated system covers the area between Cleveland and Erie on the north, the coal fields along the Kentucky-West Virginia state line south of Charleston and a point about 25 miles west of Baltimore, as well as the entire Pittsburgh district. According to Porter the combine will mean cheaper power and fewer labor troubles.

Th following table shows the 16 big private power combines and the population of the communities served by each:

1. Detroit Edison Co., 1,500,000.
2. General Gas & Electric Co., 1,250,000.
3. Insull Group, 7,975,900.
4. Public Service of New Jersey, 2,301,832.
5. Standard Gas and Electric Corp., 2,375,000.
6. Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 1,715,959.
7. Northern States Power, 1,213,500.
8. Consolidated Gas of New York, 4,000,000.
9. Brooklyn Edison, 2,000,000.
10. American Gas and Electric, 1,200,000.
11. Stone and Webster Companies, 1,500,000.
12. North American Co., 2,800,000.
13. Cities Service Co. 2,500,000.
14. Southern California Edison, 1,500,000.
15. Niagara, Lockport and Ontario, 1,500,000.
16. American Water Works and Electric, 8,000,000.

Such power units serve communities averaging 2,700,000 population. They extend their tentacles into every state of the union. Nothing remains for the isolated municipal plant which once saved consumers from the individual private plant but surrender to the greater economy of combination.

Municipal Plants Go Under.

The metropolitan press hails with glee each surrender which it falsely treats as a victory for the principle of private ownership. Dealing with the abandonment of more than 20 municipal enterprises in Michigan during 1923 the Wall Street Journal fairly shouts "Municipal Power Fails in Michigan—Referendums Show Private Company's Popularity." Similar reports from Nebraska read "That municipal ownership once strong in Nebraska is rapidly losing ground is evidenced by the number of municipalities which have abandoned their electric light plants and contracted with the Nebraska Gas and Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Continental Gas and Electric Corporation."

The report of the New York state committee on public utility information stating that more than 660 municipal utilities have been abandoned or sold during the last few years gets the headline "Municipal Plants Disappearing Fast—Lower Production Cost of Privately Owned Power Stations Causes Abandonments." But this New York report goes on to show that it is the economy of the larger generating units and not private ownership which really counts.

The economy of such large systems to the consumer would be even greater if the enormous private profits of the present private ownership could be eliminated.

(The extent of these profits and the way in which they have been eliminated in Canada will be told in two subsequent articles.)

Opponents of Fascisti Elect 160 Despite Black Shirt Violence

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, April 9.—One hundred and sixty members of the opposition managed to break thru the wall of violence and murder which protected the Fascisti in the recent election. The new Italian chamber will thus have 375 Fascisti members and 160 minority members composed of 65 Socialists, 39 Catholics, 17 Liberal democrats, and a few Republicans and other small factions. The peasants party returned two members to the new chamber. Opposition leaders declare the Fascisti government surely would have fallen if the Fascisti had refrained from supressive measures during the election.

Robots in "R. U. R." Cannot Even Hear The Whistle Blow

Three halls have now been engaged for the new Labor Production of Karel Capek's great Robot melodrama "R. U. R." The play will have its first Chicago presentation on Sunday afternoon, April 20, in North Side Turner Hall 820 N. Clark street. A second performance will be given Wednesday evening, April 23, in C. S. P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th street. There will also be a Pullman performance in Strummit Hall.

Several innovations have been introduced in the Labor Production of "R. U. R." which represent daring departures from the method used by the Theatre Guild in its staging of the play. No liberties have been taken with the author's manuscript. On the contrary, certain devices of acting and costume have been adopted which will serve to bring out the real meaning of Karel Capek's significant dialogue. The production will be complete in every detail. The acting will be comparable to the high standard set by the Theatre Guild in its performances here.

The cast has been rehearsing now for several weeks, and the players are beginning to fit themselves into their parts naturally and easily. The Robots have become imbued with the spirit of their role, that it has actually become necessary to blow a big, hoarse factory whistle so that they will know when to stop work."

Tickets for all performances sell for 75 cents. They can be secured from the Labor Defense Council, 153 W. Washington street, Room 307.

Heavy Corn Exports From Russia Affect Agricultural Prices

(By Rosta News Agency)

MOSCOW, April 9—Due to a notable rise of prices on agricultural produce—which rise may itself be explained in part by the growth of corn exports from Russia, the buying capacity of the rural population has considerably increased during the last few months. This, in its turn, has had a favorable effect on the industrial turnover in towns. However, the lack in the broad monetary circulation of small units of small stable currency has up to now prevented the stabilisation of prices, as the buyers wished by a fictitious raising of prices to be insured against the depreciation of currency.

Under such conditions, the State is now, in the interest of the financial reform which is actually being effected, undertaking economic and administrative measures intended to stabilize and bring goods prices to a lower level in an orderly way. Accordingly, the system has been set up of regulating prices in the chief industrial centers, in Moscow—where regulations have already been issued fixing bread prices, Leningrad (Petrograd), the Donetz Basin, Baku (Caspian Sea), etc. At the same time, what may be called a "goods intervention", operated on the market by the Government on broad lines, and the concentration in the several districts of large amounts of goods, are undertaken with a view to maintaining the index of regulated prices.

This system of price regulating is being met sympathetically among both official and private business spheres, where it is expected it will ensure the success of the financial reform.

Russian State Bank Ready to Handle Big British-Italian Trade

(Rosta News Agency)

MOSCOW, April 9.—The Rosta News Agency learns in competent circles that the British and Italian de jure recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics finds the Russian State Bank well prepared for the enlargement of its foreign department business. It is being remarked, in this connection, that the foreign operations of the state bank have attained considerable dimensions during the last few months. The bank has established correspondent relations with a hundred of the largest banks of the world.

Operations in "Chervontz" (10 gold rouble bank notes) are carried on more especially with organizations and firms interested in the purchase in the Soviet republics of raw export materials. Accordingly, the largest share of "Chervontz" sold by the bank falls to England, where about 80 per cent of the "Chervontz" have been sold; with the United States, the Scandinavian countries, Germany and others coming next.

Even Rotarians Take Wallop at Mars in Little Canadian Town

(By The Federated Press)

LONDON, Ont., April 9.—"During the war the church preached just as much Christianity as the state would allow. She found that, having supported a military form in peace time, she could not effect a sudden change in the stress of war conditions."

This statement was made by Prof. A. G. Dorland of the University of Western Ontario at a meeting called to advocate the outlawry of war. The meeting was attended by representatives of the city council, the city churches, the Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions clubs, the Jewish people, and the Trades and Labor council. A resolution was adopted pledging the organization represented "to proclaim the outlawry of war as a method of settling international disputes."

DETROIT PLANS VERY BUSY WEEK, APRIL 13 TO 20

Ruthenberg, Trachtenberg, Dunne to Speak

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—The eight-day period beginning Sunday, April 13th, and ending Sunday, April 20th, is crammed with events of great interest to the Party members and sympathizers in Detroit and of vital importance to the Party.

The importance of Secretary C. E. Ruthenberg's speech on "The Decisive Stage of Our Labor Party Policy" neds no comment. All members are instructed to attend and others who may be interested are invited.

Many Lectures.

Comrade Trachtenberg's account of conditions in the two republics, Russia and Germany, will be very instructive as to the relative merits of revolutionary action and class collaboration from the workers' point of view. Altho Comrade Trachtenberg is a lecturer on social issues, his talk will be descriptive of the objective conditions attained by the working class in the two countries, as a result of diverging policies.

On Saturady evening, April 19th, "Bill" Dunne will preside over a banquet which has for its objectives, first, to provide those attenting with a sumptuous dinner and an enjoyable evening, and, secondly, to defray part of the cost of a new and complete banqueting equipment for the House of the Masses.

Sunday afternoon Comrade Dunne will speak on "Oil, and the Germs of a Labor Party," relating the importance of the disillusionment of the people as a result of the exposure of our oily administration, and the drive for a Farmer-Labor government.

All Attend.

We urge all readers to attend these meetings. As the meetings are held in various halls we caution all readers to note carefully the subject, speaker, time and place of meetings so as to be at the right place at the right time. The meetings are as follows:

"The Decisive Stage of Our Labor Party Policy," C. E. Ruthenberg, at Finnish Hall, 5963, 14th St., Sunday April 13th at 2:30 p. m.

"What I Saw in Russia and Germany," A. Trachtenberg, at House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. Tuesday April 15th, at 8:00 p. m.

"Banquet, Dunne, Toastmaster," House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. Saturday April 19th, 6:30 till midnight.

"Oil and the Germs of the Labor Party," William F. Dunne, at Auto Workers' Temple, 156 E. Adams, Sunday April 20th, 2:30 p. m.

Two Factions of Armenian Section In Boston Combined

The first results of the Boston convention, Feb. 22, which was held for the purpose of unifying the two sections of the Armenian workers and branches of the Workers Party have been gained in the city of Boston. The Branch of the former Armenian Federation of the Workers Party and that of the Armenian Workers Party there, met on March 24 and adopted the following resolution:

"In conformity with the decision of the Central Executive Committee of Workers Party of America in regard to the unity of the branches of the two Armenian Sections, the two Boston branches in a joint session called by the City Central Committee secretary on March 24, 1924, at Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, Mass., unanimously declare the union of the two separate branches into one unit."

The two branches will function hereafter as the Boston Branch of the Workers Party in the Armenian Section. The example of the Boston Branch should be followed by other groups of the Armenian Workers organization.

St. Louis Bakery Workers Demand $3 to $7 Increase

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The 1,400 union bakery workers in this city are negotiating for an increase of wages. The union asks $3 a week more. It is also demanded that foremen in small shops draw the same pay as in larger shops. This would increase foremen in some cases $7 a week. Another demand is that shifts which begin work before 6 a. m. or work after 6 p. m. shall receive the night shift scale of pay, which is $2 above the day rate. The present wage scale ranges from $28 to $42 a week, class of work governing.

The organized employers are fighting the union's demands, declaring that to grant the increase would necessitate an increase in the price of bread, which the employers say the "public" would not stand for. To any one who may believe that story the union workers cite the recent indictment of the bread trust by Basil Manly, in which the bakery combine was shown up as guilty of flagrant profiteering in bread.

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Rationalizing Reaction

That section of the Socialist Party that of which the New Leader is an expression is very pessimistic about the radicalism of the farmers. It resurrects the hoary doctrine according to which the present discontent in agricultural sections is caused solely by low prices for farm products and proceeds upon the theory that there is only a temporary dislocation of markets—in fact that the widespread bankruptcy of the farmers is merely a passing phase, that prosperity will return.

We do not intend here to do more than point out the typically false premise on which this conclusion is based—the premise that American agriculture is not undergoing a fundamental crisis with the farmers losing their ownership of the land—because we are more interested in the studied attempt made to discredit the farmer-labor movement of the northwest. With this mass movement that is calling the June 17 convention the Socialist party has seen fit not to co-operate. At first the reason was that the Communists were identified with it, but now the process of rationalization has gone a little further. Farmers are unreliable politically, says this socialist sage, they have voted for democrats and republicans and only the industrial workers can be trusted.

This might be mistaken for a very crude and inadequate Marxism if it were not for the fact that the Socialist party is supporting the Cleveland meeting called for July 4 by the Conference for Progressive Political Action—an organization whose sole justification for existence is that it endorses candidates on both capitalist party tickets and is depending upon that organization—controlled by trade union bureaucrats—to launch a national labor party.

Bankruptcy cannot extend further than this—rejection of a mass rank and file movement of workers and farmers in the hope that a national labor party will be established by the most reactionary set of trade union officials in the world, officials whose every act and utterance is a confesssion of subserviency to middle class and capitalist politicians.

Right today the Conference for Progressive Political Action is split between the democratic and republican parties; the breach will grow wider after the old party conventions and the uttermost concession to the mass demand for a farmer-labor party will be the endorsement of LaFollette as an independent candidate.

The editorial as a whole is an admission that the Hillquits and O'Neals are in the Gompers camp, body and soul, and that the remnants of the Socialist party, if any survive thru the year, will be willing to join with the workers and farmers in a class farmer-labor party when the bureaucracy of the labor unions is ready and not before.

South African Unrest

Fate has been a little slow in overtaking Jan Smuts, the Woodrow Wilson of South Africa, but has at last caught up with him.

His cabinet has been forced to resign and he is now confronted with a solid opposition composed of the Nationalist party and the South African Labor party—a bloc whose unity is the result of the tyrannical rule of Smuts, long the darling of the liberals the world over because of his advocacy of the league of nations.

Smuts was one of the leaders of the Boers in the war against Great Britain but sold himself to the British imperialists when the struggle was over and has been the tool used in oppressing his own countrymen—one of the slimy individuals whom Great Britain has always found purchaseable in her colonies and without whom she could not rule.

The bloody suppression of the strike of the South African miners in 1922 alienated the workers and since that time the nationalist movement has been gaining strength. The last Smuts majority was secured by gerrymandering and trickery, but the coalition of the labor and nationalist parties in the coming election will make the success of such tactics more difficult. The victory of the Labor party in the motherland has given great impetus to the South African labor movement and it will not be surprising if the result of the coming election is a government much more advanced than the present personnel of the British cabinet.

The developments in South Africa are of additional interest because they corroborate the contention that in India, Egypt, Australia and South Africa the colonial labor movements, because of the great advance made by colonial industry during the war and the consequent lessening of dependence upon England, are rapidly losing their imperialistic outlook and acting as independent units.

Poland Quits Poincare

The Polish government has not shown any unusual brilliancy but it has apparently had enough sense to realize that backing Roumania, at the behest of France, in her Bessarabian adventure, is an undertaking whose risks are wholly out of proportion to the possible returns.

There is in Bessarabia at present a strong movement for independence and union with Russia as an autonomous republic. The Roumanian boyars, vassals of France, will probably try to suppress the movement by force and if this attempt is made the Red Army will come to the support of the Bessarabians who were subjugated by Roumania during the period of turmoil following the Russian revolution. The Bessarabians naturally prefer the opportunities offered them under a Soviet system to the bitter exploitation to which they are subjected by the Roumanian aristocracy and the struggle in Bessarabia, therefore, has an economic as well as a nationalist foundation.

The absolute dependence of the Poincare government upon the House of Morgan, shown by its agreement to conditions for the recent loan that make further lavish military expenditures difficult to negotiate, has already had its effect in Eastern Europe. The puppet states along the Russian frontier were willing to take French money and munitions for war on Soviet Russia when she was weak and French militarism was sweeping the little states into line. Today the situation is entirely changed. Soviet Russia is the first power on the continent and neither Poland or the little entente cares to further irritate her.

The refusal of Poland to back Roumania is probably the first step in the dissolution of French hegemony in Eastern Europe; it is doubtful if France will ever receive anything in return for the millions of francs expended to weld a ring of iron around Germany and cut off Soviet Russia from the rest of Europe by a "cordon sanitaire."

The Polish workingclass has been showing such militancy of late despite the terroristic activities of the government that a war against Russia in behalf of the Roumanian Bessarabian claims might easily result in outright revolt. It is the peculiar quality of the Soviet government that it grows stronger in proportion to the increase of workingclass strength in the capitalist nations and no tactics of the capitalist class can counteract this phenomenon.

The alliances that France has consummated in Eastern Europe, as is the case with the Franco-Polish-Roumanian pact, will be found to be worthless paper agreements when actual warfare against Soviet Russia looms as a result of them.

The Red Army of the Russian workers and peasants and the Soviet power are proving themselves the greatest peacemakers in all Europe.

Encouraging The Legion

The core of any army is still human and horseflesh, and all the new devices, guns and machines, gas and flyers, are simply supplementary arms, battle preliminaries, rather than the essentials of combat.

The world has just been informed of the invention by a Danish scientist of an automatic steel "soldier" which can fire a rifle or a machine gun. It would be interesting to learn what would be decided by a battle between two such "armies."—"Scrutator", in the Chicago Tribune.

We submit the above to console the members of the American Legion and other lovers of war who may, in view of the publicity given mechanical devices of destruction, begin to believe that there will be no need of human sacrifices in the next war. We would want no misapprehension of this kind to deprive us of the most amusing and asinine spectacle ever furnished—that of the ivory-domed legionaires informing the war-mongers of the ineffable joy it gives them to be made responsible for furnishing the requisite amount of cannon-fodder. The pacifists, as a rule, have but little sense of humor but we have seen several of late who were smiling broadly at the "rebukes" administered by the loud-voiced dupes of American imperialism.

Our Position on Hiram

Hiram Johnson had tough luck in Michigan and elsewhere. His chief difficulty seems to be that no one can discern the difference between him and Coolidge. Coolidge is credited with breaking a policemen's strike but Hiram went out of his way to denounce Tom Mooney and has taken credit for the appointment of William J. Burns. These achievements would give him an even break with Cal only Cal has the machinery.

As far as we are concerned we have watched Hiram's efforts to show that he is entitled to the leadership of the republican party with much sympathy and consider that he has proved his contention with everything except votes. We believe that the gamblers, bootleggers, white-slavers, oil stock salesmen, hop-peddlers and other criminals who put over Harding for the capitalists in 1920 will make no mistake by picking either Johnson or Coolidge.

Like the woman whose drunken husband had a fight with a bear, we feel that it is the first fight we ever saw in which we do not care who wins.

All we have to say about the primary election in which Governor Small was re-nominated against the opposition of the world's greatest newspaper is that this opposition was about the only asset he had.

Reformism In Full Swing

By J. T. MURPHY

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Interest in the British labor movement is intensified by the setback given the Ramsay MacDonald labor government in parliament on Monday. In order to understand the British situation you must read these articles by J. T. Murphy, British Communist and trade unionist. They will appear in the DAILY WORKER during the remainder of this week. Today's installment is as follows:

* * * *

The 48-Hour Week.

THE Government has practically committed itself to the ratification of the Washington Convention establishing a legal 48-hour week in industry. The term industry exempts in this case agriculture, transport by sea, and commerce, under which head comes large sections of the distributive trades. It is rather wide in its application of the 48-hour principle, taking an average over a period of three weeks and permits a nine-hour day for five days when there is a Saturday half holiday. The limit of hours worked may be exceeded in the following circumstances: 1—In case of accident, urgent work to be done to machinery and plant or force majeure. 2—In continuous processes carried on by succession of shifts subject to the condition that the working hours shall not exceed 56 in the week on the average. 3—where by regulation the government may allow (a) permanent exceptions in preparatory and complementary work necessarily done outside the limits laid down for the general working of an establishment and, (b), temporary exceptions "so that establishments may deal with exceptional cases of pressure of work." In the latter case the maximum of additional hours shall be fixed, and overtime at time and a quarter be a minimum rate."

Compromise Terms.

These are typical English qualifications which only an Englishman who is past master at compromising could have drafted. The Washington hours convention was drawn up by a commission of which Tom Shaw, now Minister of Labor, was chairman, and Miss Bondfield was a member. Mr. George Barnes was at the time of the Washington Conference the British government's labor representative and received a special wire from Mr. Lloyd George to sign the Convention.

That it will go thru when Mr. Henderson presents it to Parliament as his first Bill is fairly certain. But the government is striving also for International ratification first to raise its prestige in the International Labor Movement and second as a means of struggle against foreign commercial competition. Only Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, India and Roumania ratified the convention. Altho Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Sweden passed eight-hour day legislation, much of it has vanished and Germany especially is seeking to bargain reparations for the ten-hour day. On the other hand of the membership of the Trades Union Congress 2½ millions have the 47 hour week or less. These have been achieved thru trades union action and consequently so far as the big primary industries are concerned the ratification does not make any difference to their hours. But it will mean a lot if ratification can be used to stem the reaction in Europe. It would encourage the workers in Europe and that of course will help British commerce so far as advantages in competition are concerned. Accordingly Miss Bondfield's statement at Geneva can be taken as an indication that the British government will take the initiative in calling an international conference to secure simultaneous ratification. She said: "The British Government would endeavor to fulfil what it regarded as a duty in view of the statements made on its behalf at Washington, and would promote all practical means to secure simultaneous ratification of the convention by the various countries."

Amelioration Offered.

That both the French and the Germans will use the reparations question as a means of fighting the Convention can be taken for certain. But in any case the British Government has nothing to lose even by independent ratification. It introduces no violent change here whilst it will act favorably towards them in Europe.

Now we can sum up the little bill of social amelioration which Labor Government will be able to present the workers and poorer sections of the population. Then we can turn to what it is giving the imperialists.

1. Recognition Soviet Russia.
2. Abolished the "gap" in Unemployed Insurance pay and other annoying features which had been the subject of much unemployed agitation.
3. To the artisans, it will tell of the Rent Control extention, the reduction of rents and the building of cheap houses.
4. To the farmers it will point to the advancement of loans and the extention of the Trades Facilities Act to their industry, the initiative in co-operative farming.
5. To the agricultural laborers it will point to the restoration of the Agricultural wages boards.
6. To the workers in industry it will point to the ratification of the Washington Convention, the legalizing of the 48-hour week, the alleviation of unemployment by replacements for the Navy, the success of the Courts of Inquiry.

Reformism to Nth Degree.

7. To the unemployed on relief it will recall the Poplar debate and the canceling of the Mond Order.
8. To the women it will point to the removal of certain taxes on food stuffs (yet to be announced in the budget), the proposal for widows' pensions and the extension of insurance to cover many other phases of social life, to their attacks on rents and housings possibly the extention of the purchase to women on same terms as men.

With its left hand it will hand out these things to the poorer classes to prove that its policy of gradualism is a working practical policy. With its right hand it will also make its free will offering in order to prove as Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson declare "that they art not a class party, or that in any sense do they place one class before another, but are indeed really non-party serving the interests of the nation as a whole." So in this direction too Reformism is in full swing.

The Empire.

The first statement Mr. MacDonald uttered as premier in relation to the Empire was one on India, where by he secured lavish praise from every capitalist rag in the country. It was a definite warning to the Swarajists of all shades that the British Government would stand no movement of India that thought it was going to get anything by unconstitutional action was mistaken. India would only get self government when the British Parliament permitted it. Later the Labor Lord Olivier made the statement to the effect that India will be administered until 1929 in the manner now in use. In 1929 a Commission of Inquiry will be set up to review the working of the present system of "semi self-government" and say whether what is called the experimental decade has proved that native India is ready for and capable of complete self government, or whether some further period of probation is necessary to make sure that the withdrawal of the British element of authority will not be followed by civil war or widespread anarchy. So the Tories are quite satisfied. When the Prime Minister trounced MacNeil a few days ago it was on his faithlessness to the tradition of "continuity in foreign affairs." That he is carrying this policy thru is evident on the question of Egypt too. The Government has again announced continuity and the Egyptian Nationalists are protesting vigorously. They declare this statement of MacDonald's only strengthens the policy of legalizing "the usurpation of Egyptian rights, inasmuch as the four reserved points grants to Great Britain all the essential powers and domination."

Following Old Imperialist Policy.

In addition the capitalists have nothing to complain of in the way of grants in aid. The Government has agreed to continue the policy of the previous government in relation to the grants to the Sudan Government and have voted a further £3,500,000. This is for the purpose ostensibly at any rate, the development of irrigation and let it be observed according to the Colonial spokesman "which is now for all practical purposes in the hands of the Sudan Plantation syndicate. This syndicate shares the spoils between Itself, the Government, and the planters."

And now for the colonies and more good business. The new Trades Facilities Bill which passed its second reading this week provides that the British government pay up to a maximum of three-quarters of the interest on any loan raised in this country or the Dominions within the Empire for the purpose of embarking upon an undertaking of public utility character. The payment is not to amount to more than £1,000,000 in any one year, and the limit which is placed upon payment is five years. the main purpose of this proposal emanating from the Imperial Conference is to stimulate orders for goods from this country and to help to some extent the unemployment from which we are now suffering."

The bosses have no grounds for complaint against Labor's service to the Empire. And now let us see them in action on

Foreign Policy.

After the first steps in the direction of the Recognition of Soviet Russia, MacDonald set about what he calls an atmosphere under which peaceful negotiations could be conducted. And then continuity once more again. Whatever he may have said, whatever the Labor Party may have said about the revision of the Versailles treaty, the Labor Government has to say nothing about it. That in effect is the rebuke delivered to Henderson in the Burnley by-election this week for having ventured to speak party politics instead of remembering that he was a member of the Government of the Nation. Henderson said the treaty must be revised. MacDonald says whatever your private opinion may be the government has not declared for that and we must continue where the others left off. So the Labor in office is different to Labor out of office. And now Mr. Henderson has been elected he at once proceeds to make amends and declares, "I go not to serve a party but the Nation. Not to look after particular interests but everybody's interests." And there you are.

So please follow continuity. First the development of the League of Nations. Germany says MacDonald must come into the League and we hope Russia. This week the Reparations tax of 26 per cent on imported goods from Germany has been reduced to 5 per cent. On practically the same day as this decision is made a dispatch is sent to Poincare favorable to stronger military control over German armaments and pointing to a League of Nations control. On the same day in an interview to the Daily News MacDonald projects not only the League of Nations control over the military resources of Germany, but also the Internationalization of the Rhineland under League of Nations control. With regard to Reparations he awaits the Report of the Financial inquiry with a view to drawing America more closely into the arrangements contemplated in order to secure help against France with regard to payment of debts. It will be a case of Britain and America advancing the credits to Germany with the Thomas Railways and other industrials as securities and a struggle with France as to how much she is going to get out of the business. To combat France's military development and to take away the scare which France has always put up concerning military aggression MacDonald proposes the Internationalizing of the Rhineland. To get reparations he proposes the granting of the loan by British and American finance and to get the payments of Debts from France he proposes to jointly work the oracle with the American Government in the final arrangements as to the disbursements arising from German recovery. The League of Nations is to be the cover for the business because as MacDonald says, "it will be much more comfortable even to Germany to feel that she is under the supervision of a collectivity of which she is a part than to be the special victim of some particular nation's control."

To sum up. Instead of a revision of the Treaty of Versailles the Labor Government is going to develop it. Instead of being an instrument for the ending of Imperialism she is going to pull off what Lloyd George was unable to do. She will make a partnership with America to colonize Germany by the same methods that have already been adopted for the colonization of Austria and Hungary. When this account is presented to the capitalists of Britain as the prize for giving the Labor bureaucracy the spoils of office they will have no grounds for complaint.

Reformism is indeed in full swing.

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